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The Will.

Blame not the times in which we live,
Nor fortune frail and fugitive;
Blame not thy parents, nor the rule
Of vice or wrong once learned at school;
But blame thyself, oh, man!

Although both heaven and earth combined
To mold thy flesh and form thy mind,
Though every thought, word, action, will,
Was framed by powers beyond thee, still
Thou art thyself, oh, man!

And self to take our leave is free.
Feeling its own sufficiency;
In spite of science, spite of fate,
The judge within thee, soon or late,
Will blame but thee, oh, man!

Say not "I would, but could not—He
Should bear the blame who fashioned me—
Call you mere change of motive choice?"
Scorning such pleas, the inner voice
Cries, "Thine the deed, oh, man!"

—*J. A. Symonds*

In the Days of My Great-Grandmamma.

In the days of my great-grandmamma,
I've been told,
There were persons of fashion and taste,
Who, in dresses as stout as chain-armor of old,
The parties of Ranelagh graced.
How high were their heads, and how high
were their heels,
And how high were their motives and ways?
They moved in propriety's round like the
wheels
Of a warranted watch, in the days
Of my great-grandmamma.

Fashion then was so dull you could scarcely
discern
The minute ebb and flow of her tides;
And a dowager's dress, though untrimmed,
served in turn
Three or four generations of brides.
Like the family jewels, the family gown
Was reserv'd for their gala displays,
And a ruffled old lady look'd placidly down
Upon ruffled young girls, in the days
Of my great-grandmamma.

Oh! the men who for these female paragons
sigh'd
Were unlike those who pester us now;
They approach'd with a smile and a sink and
a slide,
And a minuet step and a bow.
They were laced and embroider'd and pow-
derd and curl'd,
Like the men that we see in the plays;
And 'tis certain there's nothing so grand in
the world
Or so sweet as there was in the days
Of my great-grandmamma.

—*Thomas Haynes Bayly.*

SOPHIE'S ORDEAL.

"White," said Eleanor Kelsey, "with broad, blue sashes, and forget-me-nots in our hair. I want a graduate to wear a turquoise locket around her neck, and to have six-buttoned white kid gloves, stitched with pale blue on the backs. Madam Imogene herself showed me the design."

"Won't it be exquisite?" said Fanny Willoughby, clasping her plump hands.

The seven young girls who were that day months to graduate from Clarendon Hall, were sitting, schoolgirl fashion, under the bowery beeches on the lawn—seven fair, human pearls, happily unconscious of all the pitfalls and trials of the life that lay before them—seven half-opened blossoms, basking in the sunshine of school life, whither, as yet, no haunting shadow had followed them. While on the shores of the calm little river below, the other children played and shouted, careful not to disturb the privacy of the "graduating class."

"But," said cautious Rosa Hillgrove, "will it be expensive?"

"Not at all," said Eleanor, loftily. "Imogene will furnish them for a hundred dollars each, as there are seven of us. And—"

Just then, Sophie Seyton, who had been absorbed in a letter which the blue-ribboned parlor-maid had brought her, looked gravely up.

"Wait a minute, Eleanor," said she. "I—I am afraid I cannot afford so expensive a dress."

"What nonsense, Sophie!" called out Miss Kesley. "You, the heiress, to talk about not affording a paltry hundred-dollar costume."

"But I am an heiress no longer," said Sophie, with a curious quiver in her voice. "This letter is from my guardian, Colonel Moody. It seems something is wrong about some investments that have been made, and—and I am as poor as any factory-girl! I must go out as governess, I suppose, or companion, or something of that sort. I don't know that I can even stay here long enough to graduate!"

She burst into tears, with her fair face hidden in her hands.

For a second or two the other six members of the graduating class sat looking at one another in dire dismay.

Then Eleanor Kelsey sprang up and threw her arms impetuously about Sophie's drooping neck.

"You shall do nothing of the sort, darling," she cried. "You shall come and live always with me. I never had a sister, and I shall treasure you with the fondest affection."

But Sophie shook her head.

"No, Eleanor," she said; "I must go home at once."

And she went; and Mrs. Clarendon's graduating class only numbered six that year.

Colonel Moody was grim and uncommunicative. The loss of the investments, he stoutly maintained, was nobody's fault. No one could have foreseen the shrinkage of stock; no human provision could have guarded against the calamity. It was the fortune of war, neither more nor less.

Sophie Seyton went to her aunt, a Mrs. Medbury Moore, who had always declared that she loved her darling niece as it she were her own child.

"Dear aunt," she said, "you will at least give me a home!"

"I'm very sorry, my dear," said Mrs. Medbury Moore, "but your uncle has been unfortunate in business, and we are compelled to retrench in every possible way. An additional member of our family, ust at this time, would be an absolute impossibility."

"But what shall I do?" appealed poor Sophie.

"Oh, get a situation somewhere, my dear," said Mrs. Medbury Moore, smiling sweetly. "Any girl who has received an expensive education as yours ought to be independent of the world."

"Shall I advertise?" said Sophie.

"My dear, I really know nothing of the way people do such things," said Mrs. Medbury Moore, beginning to grow impatient.

So Sophie advertised, but apparently no one wanted either a governess or a "well-qualified ladies' companion."

Her little stock of money began to dwindle. Her earnings failed her. Not one of her relatives cared to assume the burden of her support. No one else took the responsibility of advising her.

One day she timidly entered the plate-glass doors of a mammoth fancy store, and asked for the proprietor.

"Miss Seyton, isn't it?" said Mr. Makemoney, who had sold many a bill of goods to the heiress. "Pray, what can I do for you this evening, Miss Seyton?"

"Perhaps," hesitated poor, shrinking Sophie, "you can help me to a situation. It there should be a vacancy among your lady clerks—"

"How—ha!" said Mr. Makemoney, feeling of his lank cheek, thoughtfully "Had any experience in the business?"

"No!"

"Oh, then, the idea is quite impracticable," said Mr. Makemoney. "We don't take apprentices here."

And he civilly bowed Miss Seyton out of his little sanctum.

Sophie applied at a neighboring emporium for fine silk embroidery. She worked a week at a child's cashmere cloak, and was paid- fifty cents!

"But this is very little," said Sophie, piteously, regarding the silver piece.

"Our usual rates," said the forewoman, frigidly. "If you are not suited with them, you need not come again. We have plenty of hands."

Miss Seyton crept home in the frozen, winter twilight, crying softly behind her veil as she went. And, her eyes being blurred with tears, she did not see an evil-omened piece of orange peel on the pavement, but slipped and fell, breaking her ankle, and losing consciousness, through the intensity of the pain.

When she came to her senses she lay in a little white bed, No. 619, of a great airy, sweet-smelling hospital, with a white-capped nurse bending over her—a woman whom she had known in former days as a gay young girl.

"Why am I here?" she asked, in vague wonder.

"You fell, my dear, and broke your leg," said Nurse Eudora. "It was no convenient for your Aunt Moore to ret ceive you, so they brought you here. recognized you at once, and requested permission to nurse you."

"And why are you here?" persisted Sophie, still only half-conscious.

"For two reasons," said Nurse Eudora, sprinkling scented water over the little white pillow. "One is, that it was necessary for me to earn my living in some way; another was that I could do some good to my suffering fellow creatures here."

Sophie made no comment, but she pondered over that matter; and when she recovered she also assumed the white cap and black serge dress, and took the name of Nurse Sophie.

"As a hospital nurse," she said to herself, "I can at least be sure of a good home, a small salary, and the privilege of being of some use in the world."

Sophie became one of the most popular and efficient of the whole corps of nurses. Her head was cool, her nerves strong, her self-possession perfectly imperturbable. The sight of blood never dismayed her—the groans of pain only excited her gentle sympathies, instead of chilling her nerves; and it came to pass that whenever Doctor Oxley, the head surgeon, needed an especially self-reliant and able nurse, the edict went forth, "Send for Nurse Sophie.

One day there was a terrible accident brought in. A team of fiery horses had run away, the carriage was all splintered in pieces, its occupant had been flung out upon the pavement, until all semblance of life seemed to be crushed out of him.

"Will he die, doctor?" Sophie asked, with a very pale face.

"To all intents and purposes, my dear," the physician answered, "he is a dead man already."

"I knew him once," said the hospital nurse, in a low tone.

"Every one knows him, I believe," said Doctor Oxley. "It is the millionaire, Colonel Moody. But all the gold that ever was coined can't buy him a reprieve now."

And Doctor Oxley bustled into the next ward, leaving the white-capped nurse to keep her solitary vigil at the bedside of the man who was slowly, slowly slipping out of time into eternity.

At midnight he roused up as from a dream.

"Am I dying?" he asked.

The doctor answered:

"Yes."

"How much time have I left?"

"Perhaps three hours—perhaps six," was the answer.

"Send for my lawyer," he said. "I am in the full possession of my senses. I tell you I cannot die until I have made my peace with heaven!"

"I can call the chaplain in a minute," suggested Doctor Oxley.

"I tell you I want my lawyer," persisted Colonel Moody.

The lawyer was roused out of his midnight slumbers, and came at once; and there, in the hospital ward, Abraham Moody made his will, leaving all he had in the world to Sophie Seyton.

"I have defrauded her cruelly," he said. "I used her money to aggrandize myself, and let her think it was lost in mining speculations. I have been an unjust steward, but it is not yet too late to make some sort of reparation."

"Seyton? Seyton?" repeated the doctor, turning to the nurse. "Surely that must be some relation of yours?"

"I am Sophie Seyton," she said, quietly, laying aside her white-flapped muslin cap that overshadowed her face.

"You? Sophie Seyton?" said he. "Thank God for that! Say once, before I die, 'I forgive you!'"

And Sophie forgave him, freely and fully; and when the day broke dimly in the east, the chained spirit was set free.

People could hardly credit their own senses when they heard that Miss Seyton was an heiress again.

Mrs. Medbury Moore was taken with a violent access of affection for her "dear niece," but Sophie had learned the lesson of discernment.

"I have passed through an ordeal," she says, "and I hope it has left me wiser and more merciful toward my suffering fellow-creatures! But, at the same time, it has taught me to beware of friends like Aunt Medbury Moore!"

Feeding on One's Self.

When the human body suffers from a lack of food, it practically feeds upon itself and absorbs its own substance as food. Every one knows that certain animals normally exhibit this process of feeding upon themselves under certain conditions. The humps of the camel or those of the Indian cattle visibly decrease and many disappear altogether, if the animals are starved. A superfluous store of fat, in other words, is made use of under the exigency of hunger. So it is also with the bears and other animals which hibernate or sleep through the winter's cold. The bear, which in autumn retires to winter quarters in a well-favored condition, comes forth in spring lean and meager. His fats have been absorbed in his nutrition, and the succeeding summer will lay the foundation of new stores of stable food to be utilized during the next winter. With man, we repeat, the phenomena of starvation are essentially similar. In the starving man the fats of the body are the first substances to disappear. The fats lose weight to the extent of ninety three per cent.; next in order the blood suffers; then the internal organs, such as liver and spleen, suffer; the muscles, bones, and nervous system being the last to lose weight. In due time, also, the heat of the body decreases to such an extent that ultimately death in a case of starvation is really a case of death from loss of heat. When the temperature falls to about thirty degrees Fahrenheit, death ensues. This decrease raises from want of bodily fuel or food; but the immediate cause of the fatal ending of such a case is decrease of temperature. It is likewise a curious fact that the application of external warmth is even more effectual in reviving animals dying of starvation than a supply of food. In exhausting diseases in man, in which the phenomena are strikingly like, and, indeed, thoroughly analogous to those of starvation, the same facts are observed.—*Chambers' Journal.*

"Winter Resorts."

Got the funniest leter the other day from Lee & Shepard, of Boston. Wrote them to send us a hand-book of winter resorts, didn't care whose or what it was, so it filled the bill. In reply received a package of books about the size of a Sunday-school library with the following letter from the great publishers:

Your request for a book of "Winter Resorts" is received, and we send you a few to select from. Being a little doubtful as to what constitutes a winter resort from the fact that different people seek different places at that time, we have given you a wide range to select from. We send Farrar's "Moosehead and Rangely Lakes" for the reason that the Penobscot Indians consider them a good winter resort. The "Guide to the White Mountains," because the United States signal service considers them one of their best winter resorts, and have a nice place fitted up for that purpose in Mount Washington. "Adrift in the Ice Fields" we send you because the poinr bears and some of the Esquimaux Indians resort there every winter. New England is always a good winter resort, Boston especially when east winds are prevalent.—*Burdette, in Burlington Hawkeye.*

It is good in a fever, and much better in anger, to have the tongue kept clean and smooth.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

A Lost Wife's Return.

The wife of Antone Weber, of Pittsburg, Pa., eight years ago mysteriously disappeared. Every effort to find her failed, and she was given up for dead. Since that time the husband has lived alone. On a recent Monday the deputy mayor of Pittsburg was recognized by a woman at the poor farm, who soon convinced him that she was the missing wife of Weber, and begged to be taken to her home and husband. The records show that she was picked up in the streets about eight years ago. She could not then remember her name nor where she lived. Her mind for a long time was under a cloud, but she is now entirely sane, has been taken home and lives happily with her husband.

News and Notes for Women.

Lady Cropper, one of the most beautiful ladies in London, was an American girl from San Francisco. Her mother was called the handsomest woman in Ohio.

The Baroness Roger de Launay ventured to ascend the Righi of the Alps without a guide. She slipped over a small precipice, and received injuries of which she expired two hours later.

The number of female students at the Imperial academy of painting, at St. Petersburg, this season, is thirty-five, of whom only three d vote their attention exclusively to sculpture.

The Princess of Wales has dressed her hair in the same style for the past ten years Knowing when a style is becoming to her, she is sensible enough to continue it, despite the changing fashions.

Miss Hilda Montabla, the young English artist, who is an especial friend of the Princess Louise, and who recently visited her at Ottawa, has just sold a picture, a Venetian scene, for $800. This is a notable price for a young woman's painting.

At Lille, France, the Princess Margaret, who died there in 1810, after all these years is about to have a monument to commemorate her goodness.

A remarkable woman. Mrs. Mary Ann Dean, died lately in St. Louis. She was thirty-seven years old, and had been married twenty years. She was the mother of twenty-one children, of whom there were three pairs of twins, two sets of triplets, and four were born at one birth. Ten of her children are living.

Female barbers are gaining consider able custom at Washington. All are colored and the entire custom comes from their own race.

Miss Rosa Bonheur, the painter, having re ceived further use for the lion and lioness which have served her as models at her country residence, has presented them to the Jardin des Plantes.

Fashion's Variety in Autumn and Winter Dress.

Dressmakers and modistes are making elaborate preparations for the winter fashions, says a New York paper. The custom of adhering exclusively to one style of dress has been abandoned for some years past. There are set fashions, it is true, but these can be so varied as to satisfy all tastes. Many ladies plan their toilets to suit their own particular styles. Possessed of a certain amount of taste, these ladies generally prove most successful, and by this means great uniformity and monotony is avoided. The general tendency in respect of many articles of dress is toward enlargement. Bonnets, dresses, and even muffs are to be larger than those used last year. Heavy fabrics, such as brocades with designs of large flowers and "velours de Genes," are among the winter goods. Toilets of these goods are made to fall in rich, heavy folds. Fur is to be much more lavishly employed than it was last year. The large bonnets are to have a great variety of May-bugs in all sizes placed among the trimmings.

Dresses continue to be narrow. Wide sleeves gathered at the top will be much worn. As is usually the case, new combinations will be combined with old ones. Jackets are to retain their hold on public favor; the favorite style is the Louis XIV. One of the latest of these is belted on the waist, and falls over a skirt which is drawn tightly over the hips by means of a crossed scarf. The lower border of the skirt is plaited. This suit is of striped woolen goods in the new shade called "gris de mer." Another style of autumn wear consists of a tight-fitting Spencer waist, and a plaited skirt, of plaid woolen goods in very light shades, blending well into each other. The scarf, which is taken across the hips, is fastened by means of thick woolen cordings. These scarfs will be much worn. Plaid materials for autumn wear are preferred with dark green and brown groundings. These are made in three ways. One has a plaited skirt of Scotch goods, with a blouse waist of plain blue or bronze green serge, and a hood lined with Scotch plaid. The second way is to have scarfs over the Scotch plaid skirt and a jacket waist of plain cachemire or very fine cloth. The third way is to have the whole suit of plain serge, crossed by a plaid sash. The basque, collar and cuffs are of plaid goods.

A suit for autumn wear is made in the following manner: The polonaise is something quite new. It buttons up the side by means of elegant green and gold buttons, which are the colors of the suit. The dark green velvet collar is trimmed with fine golden galloon. The leg-of-mutton sleeves have a jockey over each shoulder. They are very full and long, and are drawn in at the wrist under a green velvet cuff embroidered with gold like the collar. This polonaise is very simple and very handsome.

Another new suit is of vigogne in the color, called "vin de Champagne," and fire-colored Surah. The vigogne skirt is covered with pointed plaitings, from under each of these falls a narrow Surah plaiting. The small tunic is open in front and draped in the back. Over the back drapery are loops of satin ribbon with a buckle in the center. The vigogne coat has the fronts out in the neck in a large square, with a mousseline de soie chemisette underneath. It is crossed over the breast and rounded on the ends of the basque. The fire-colored belt closes by means of a buckle. From a seam under the arm falls a square basque in "paysanne" shape. The waist is trimmed with Surah cordings and ined with the same. The Amazon hat is lined with black velvet and covered with white feathers. This style of toilet will be in vogue for evening and theater dresses during the winter.

Taxation in England.

Some of the features of taxation in England are peculiar. If anybody leaves you $500 you will have to pay $10, and if he dies without a will, you will then pay $15 to get this $500. The government fee on a $50,000 legacy is $1,000, and $1,500 if there is no will, and if the legacy be $1,000,000, then the queen's fee is $77,500, or without a will more than $100,000. If you study and become a barrister, the admission costs you $250, or as much as you are likely to earn the first year. If you graduate in medicine you pay $50. If you become a mere notary public to administer oaths, it costs you $150. When you execute a lease from your house for anything over $150 a year, you pay about seventy cents. If you want arms and crest on your carriage, you pay $11, and if you get these arms "granted" to you, and in a measure fully recognized, you have to pay $50 license. One carriage is taxed $11 a year. Your dog costs $1.25 a year. For a license to carry a gun, you le pay $4. The tax on every male servant $950.

Tale of a Refractory Goat.

Maybe there is never any excitement at the West End, but you can't make the people who saw a colored gentleman try to lead a goat through that district the other day believe it. At first the goat didn't want to go, and the colored gentleman, who was about ten feet ahead of the animal, pulled vigorously on the rope. He had just got his whole strength on it when the goat changed his mind and started forward so suddenly that the colored gentleman didn't have time to recover his balance and went down, and as the goat ran past him and kept running he was dragged along, clawing wildly, until his head collided with a lamp-post, and he brought the procession to a halt. On regaining his feet the colored gentleman was very angry and ran for the goat to kick him, and the goat took to flight, and they flew at a rapid pace down the street. About five rods ahead the goat observed a citizen bending over to look down an open coal hole, and on reaching him the goat contrived to hit him just under the hip pocket, and the citizen disappeared down the coal-hole like a shot just as the colored gentleman stumbled over the goat, which had come to a halt. A number of people had gathered about, and then the goat took a notion to turn and go the other way, and he got the rope so entangled in people's feet that seven were upset and much blasphemy resulted. The man down the coal-hole then attempted to climb out, and got his head and shoulders above ground when the goat made another rush at him and he had to duck down again. And then the goat assaulted his owner, who went up a lamp-post; and then the goat went for another man, and as the owner had tied the rope to his belt he was yanked off that lamp-post quicker than powder. Fortunately for him his belt broke and he sprang to his feet and took to the street. Howard college yelling fire, and the goat suddenly jumped into an open window, scared a woman into a fainting fit and upset a table on which stood a dish of hot water. He got most of the water upon himself, and made more frantic by pain jumped out of the window again, butted a bulldog and fell down three of the cabmen, and then disappeared down the street, amid a cloud of dust just as a policeman came around to shoot him. And the man down the coal-hole came up with awful expressions on his face and in his language and offered $75 to any one who would tell him whom to sue for damages.—*Boston Post.*

How the Pyramids Were Built.

The pyramids are the tombs of the early kings. Perfectly adjusted to the cardinal points of the horizon, they differ in breadth and height, as is shown by the measurements of the three oldest, as follows: 1. The Pyramid of Khufa—height, 450.75 feet; breadth, 746 feet. 2. Pyramid of Khafra—height, 447.5 feet; breadth, 690.75 feet. 3. Pyramid of Menkara—height 203 feet; breadth, 352.8 feet. The construction of these enormous masses has long been an insoluble mystery, but later generations have succeeded in solving the problem.

As soon as the king mounted the throne, he gave orders to a nobleman, the master of all the buildings of his land, to plan the tomb and cut the stone. The kernel of the future edifice was raised on the limestone soil of the desert, in the form of a small pyramid built in steps, of which the well-constructed and finished interior formed the king's eternal dwelling, with his stone sarcophagus lying on the rocky floor.

A second covering was added, stone by stone, on the outside of the kernel; a third to this second, and to this even a fourth; and the mass of the giant building grew greater the longer the king enjoyed existence. And then, at last, when it became almost impossible to extend the area of the pyramid further, a casing of hard stone, polished like glass, was fitted accurately into the angles of the steps, covered the vast mass of the sepulchre, presenting a gigantic triangle on each of its four faces.

More than seventy such pyramids once rose on the margin of the desert, each telling of a king of whom it was at once the tomb and monument. But not the greatest number of these sepulchres of the Pharaohs before destroyed almost to the foundation, and had the names of the builders of these which still stand been accurately preserved, it would have been easy for the inquirer to prove and make clear by calculation what was originally and of necessity the proportion between the masses of the pyramids and the years of the reigns of their respective builders.

About Leeches.

They live from fifty to one hundred years, and are sometimes even older than that. Most of the leeches used by medical men of this country are brought from Northern and Northwestern Europe, where they abound in the swamp lands in great numbers. They are imported to this country by Dr. Hirtz, who lives in Rhode Island, and who has great purging ponds, where he prepares the disgusting little creatures for the market. Cleveland dealers get their supplies from him and from wholesale houses in New York city. There are two or three dealers in this city who wholesale them. They sell during a single year to the mail drug stores and the physicians throughout the city not less than 2,000 leeches. They bring a price of about $1 per dozen, and are easily and cheaply kept in supply. The American leech is found in parts of Mississippi and Pennsylvania, but for bleeding purposes are considered worthless, the foreign, or rather the Swedish leech being the best and consequently the highest priced. At Bordeaux, France, is an immense piece of swamp land, where the leeches are captured by the million. Here there are large numbers of aged and infirm horses and cattle, brought thither from the surrounding cities. These animals are driven into the swamps, the leeches fasten themselves on the beasts in great numbers, the animals again reach dry land, and the leeches are gathered from their bodies, packed in rich, black earth, and shipped to this country. Not less than 20,000 horses were engaged in this wonderful business during last year alone. The leech itself is a queer creature. It takes an entire year for it to digest a meal, and if properly taken care of it will live wonderful long with nothing to eat. But they are very delicate, nevertheless, and are often afflicted with diseases peculiar to the leech. Among these afflictions is a fatal skin disease, which often carries off large numbers before its ravages can be stopped—*Cleveland Press.*

Shellac.

Shellac, the product of an insect principally obtained in India, is deposited on the twigs of trees to protect its eggs, and, later, to feed the larvæ. From the deposit (known as stick-lac) shellac and coloring matter (lac-dye) are manufactured. The officers of the forest department of India have recently discovered that by applying the lac-seed o different trees, or by transplanting the trees bearing the deposit, the insect can be farmed, and the supply thereby increased indefinitely in a given locality. The lac-industry is thus being spread in India. A few years since $1,000,000 worth of lac was annually exported The amount sent abroad now amounts yearly to three-quarters of a million sterling.

A child at Connersville, Ind., three years old, that has had a supposed case of nasal catarrh for a year, developed a locust pod about an inch and a quarter long in his nose the other day, and is now cured. Some child had stuck it in for fun.

"MILLIONS IN IT."

Mark Twain on the Gold-Bearing Water—How He Worked the Calistoga Springs and What He Knows About a Wonderful Gold-Bearing Wind.

Mark Twain writes to the New York *Evening Post* in reference to the recent account from California about gold in solution in the Calistoga springs, and about the proprietor having "extracted $1,060 in gold of the utmost fineness from ten barrels of the water" during the past fortnight by a process known only to himself. "This," Mark says, "will surprise many of your readers, but it does not surprise me, for I once owned those springs myself. What does surprise me, however, is the falling-off in the richness of the water. In my time the yield was a dollar a dipperful. I am not saying this to injure the property, in case a sale is contemplated; I am only saying it in the interest of history. It may be that this hotel proprietor's process is an inferior one—yes, that may be the fault. Mine was to take my uncle—I had an extra uncle at that time, on account of my parents dying and leaving him on my hands—and fill him up, and let him stand fifteen minutes to give the water a chance to settle well, then insert him in an exhausted receiver, which had the effect of sucking the gold out through his pores. I have taken more than eleven thousand dollars out of that old man in a day and a half. I should have held on to those springs but for the badness of the roads and the difficulty of getting the gold to market. I consider that gold-yielding water in many respects remarkable; and yet no more remarkable than the gold-bearing air of Catgut canon, up there toward the head of the auriferous range. This air—or this wind—for it is a kind of a trade wind which blows steadily down through six hundred miles of rich quartz croppings, during an hour and a quarter every day except Sundays, is heavily charged with exquisitely fine and impalpable gold. Nothing precipitates and solidifies this gold so readily as contact with human flesh heated by passion. The time that William Abrahams was disappointed in love, he used to step out doors when that wind was blowing and come in again and begin to sigh, and his brother Andover J. would extract over a dollar and a half out of every sigh he sighed, right along. And the time that John Harbison and Aleck Norton quarreled about Harbison's dog, they stood there swearing at each other all they knew how—and what they didn't know how to say everything they couldn't learn from you and me, not by a good deal—and at the end of every three or four minutes they had to stop and make a dividend—if they didn't their jaws would clog up so that they couldn't get the big nine syllabled ones out at all—and when the wind was done blowing they cleared up just a little matter of three hundred dollars apiece. I know these facts to be absolutely true, because I got them from a man whose mother I knew personally. I did not suppose a person could buy a water privilege at Calistoga now at any price; but several good locations along the course of the Catgut canon gold-bearing trade wind are for sale. They are going to be stocked for the New York market."

Brick's Lunch Can.

Somebody got at Mr. Brick's lunch can a while ago and cooked onions in it and as he can't endure that vegetable he got the notion that he never could get the taste out of the can, and so he threw it away. Mr. Brick is the baggage-master on a train and he had the can made for him and his address put upon it. When he got back from work the day he threw the can away he found that one of the neighbor's children had picked it up and returned it. He appreciated the kindness of the child, but took the can and chucked it into another neighbor's garden. In half an hour that neighbor sent it home. Then he determined to get rid of it anyhow, and he took it to the depot the next day and threw it into the freight yard.

Then he went into the depot for a minute, and on returning to his car found some one had picked up the can and left it for him. Quite exasperated, he chucked into an empty car that was just being hauled away toward Chicago, and he didn't see it again until the next day, when it arrived in an express package on which he had to pay seventy-five cents. Then he tore around prodigiously, and tied it to a dog's tail and the dog ran off with it, and this was an unlucky move, for half an hour later the dog's owner brought the can back and he detested, a new one, and he was about wild, and concluded that he never should get rid of the thing. But one day he induced some one to borrow it, and he has never seen it since.

How to Preserve a Carriage.

A prominent carriage manufacturer of Nottingham, England, Mr. Starey, publishes a series of "Useful Hints for the Proper Preservation of a Carriage," from which we quote: A carriage should be kept in an airy, dry coach-house, with a moderate amount of light, otherwise the colors will be destroyed. There should be no communication between the stables and the coach-house. The manure-heap or pit should also be kept as far away as possible. Ammonia cracks varnish and fades the colors both of painting and lining. A carriage should never, under any circumstances, be put away while in a wet state. A carriage kept out of the sun and have the lever end of the "setts" covered with leather. Use plenty of water, which apply (where practicable) with a hose or syringe, taking care that the water is not driven into the body to the injury of the lining. When forced water is not attainable, use for the body a large soft sponge. This often saturated, squeeze over the panels, and by the flow down of the water the dirt will soften and harmlessly run off, then finish with a soft chamois leather and oil-silk handkerchief. The same remarks apply to the underworks and wheels, except that when the mud is well soaked, a soft mop, free from any hard substance in the head, may be used. Never use a "spoke brush," which, in conjunction with the grit from the road, acts like sandpaper on the varnish, scratching it, and of course effectually removing all gloss. Never allow water to drop itself on the carriage, as it invariably leaves stains. Be careful to grease the bearings of the fore-carriage so as to allow it to turn freely. Examine a carriage occasionally, and whenever a bolt or slip appears to be getting loose, tighten it up with a wrench and always have little repairs done at once. Never draw out or back a carriage into a conch-house with the horses attached, as more accidents occur from this than any other cause. Headed carriages should never stand with the head down, and aprons of every kind should be frequently unfolded or they will soon spoil.

California vintage this year is estimated at from 11,000,000 to 14,000,000 gallons.

In a Lion's Jaws.

Three English officers and a lot of natives were hunting for two lions, which had made a raid upon a village in India the night before, and in the course of the day one of the pair was killed, but the other escaped to the jungle. When at last his hiding-place was discovered, the three officers got upon an elephant and proceeded toward the heart of the jungle to rouse the royal fugitive a second time. They found him standing under a large bush, with his face directly toward them. He allowed them to approach within range of his spring, when he made a sudden leap, and clung upon the elephant's trunk. The men fired, but without avail, and the elephant managed to shake his troublesome visitor off, but was so frightened that he became uncontrollable, and when the lion made another spring at him, rushed in headlong fear out into the clearing. The officers therefore, had to give up all idea of forcing the elephant to face the lion again, but one of them, Captain Woodhouse, took the desperate resolution of proceeding on foot in quest of the game; and finally seeing him, fired through the bushes, the only effect of which was to make the lion retire still deeper into the brake.

Resolved not to let the game escape, his companions, the two lieutenants, now took the elephant, intending to proceed around the jungle, so as to discover the route the lion had taken on the other side. But Captain Woodhouse reloaded his rifle, and alone followed the tracks through the thicket. Finally, Lieutenant Delamain joined him.

Proceeding cautiously, after a few steps the lieutenant saw the lion and instantly fired, which enraged the beast so that he rushed toward him at full speed. Captain Woodhouse saw the movement, and knew that if he tried to get into a better position for firing, he would put himself directly in the way of the charge, so decided to stand still, trusting that the lion would pass close by him, unaware, when he could perhaps shoot to advantage. But he was deceived. The furious animal saw him, and flew at him with a dreadful roar. In an instant the rifle was broken and thrown out of the captain's hand, his left arm at the same moment being seized by the claws, and his right by the teeth of his antagonist. At this desperate juncture, Lieutenant Delamain ran up and discharged his piece full at the lion. This caused both beast and man to fall to the ground together, while the lieutenant hastened out of the thicket to reload his gun. The lion now began to crunch the captain's arm; but as the brave man, notwithstanding the pain which this horrid process caused, had the cool, determined resolution to lie still, the lordly savage let the arm drop out of his mouth, and quietly placed himself in a crouching posture with both paws upon the thigh of his fallen foe. While things were in this untoward position, the captain unthinkingly raised his hand to support his head, which had got placed ill at ease in his fall. Instantly the lion seized the lacerated arm a second time, and crunched it as before, breaking the bone higher up. This hint was not lost on Captain Woodhouse, who saw at once the imprudence of stirring, and to the motionless attitude which this lesson taught him to keep thereafter he undoubtedly owed his life.

But while death was close upon him as he lay bleeding and broken in the power of the most mighty enemy which a man can meet in the forest, and was losing his eyes to a world on the point of vanishing forever, he heard the welcome sound of feet approaching. But the lieutenants were in the wrong direction. Aware that if his friends fired, the balls would hit him after they had passed through the lion's body, Captain Woodhouse quietly spoke, in a low voice: "To the other side! To the other side" Hearing the voice, they for the first time saw the horrible position of their commander, and having cautiously but quickly made the circuit, Lieutenant Delamain, whose coolness had been conspicuous in many an encounter with wild beasts, fired from a short distance at the lion, over the person of the prostrate warrior. The beast started up a little, quivered, the massive head sank down, and in an instant he lay dead, close beside his intended victim.—*St. Nicholas.*

Stitching on a Button.

He had never tried it before, but he was naturally a self-reliant man, and felt confident of his ability to do it. Moreover, his wife had gone to the country. Therefore, carefully selecting from that lady's work-basket the thickest needle and stoutest thread, he resolutely set himself to the task. He carefully rolled the end of the thread into a point, and then, closing one of his own optics, he attempted to hit up the needle's solitary eye; but the thread either passed by on one side or the other of the needle, or worked itself against the glittering steel and refused to be persuaded. However, the thread suddenly bolted through the eye to the extent of an inch, and, fearing to loose this advantage, he quickly drew the ends together and united them with a knot about the size of a buckshot. The button was a trouser one, but he liked the dimensions of its holes, and it was only going on the back of his shirt anyhow. As he passed the needle gently upward through the linen, he felt a mingled pity and disdain for men bungling over such easy jobs; and, as he let the button gracefully glide down the thread to its appointed place, he said to himself that if ever he married a second time it should be for some nobler reason than a dread of sewing on buttons. The first downward thrust had the same happy result, and, holding the button down firmly with his thumb, he came up again with all that confidence which uniform success inspires. Perhaps the point of the needle did not enter to the bone, but it seemed to him that it did, and his comment upon the circumstances was emphatic. But he was very ingenious, and next time would hold the button by one edge and come up through the hole nearest the other. Of course he would. But the needle had an independent way of suiting itself as to holes, and it chose the one where the thumb was. Then the needle got sulky. It didn't care about holes, anyhow, if it was going to be abused for them, and wanting a fringe knew a button an unperforated disk for all the apertures which that needle could thenceforward be made to discover, without infinite poking and prodding. It always came through when it was least expected, and never when it was wanted. Still he persevered, and it was not until he finally discovered that he had stitched over the edge of the button, and had sewn it on the wrong side of he shirt, that he utterly broke down.

A Curious Cabinet Crisis.

There has been a queer cabinet crisis in the Hawaiian kingdom, the immediate cause of which was the appointment of an unpopular minister of foreign relations. This official, one Celsus Cæsar Moreno, who is described as "a foreign adventurer," and who, according to one account, was threatened by the populace with a coat of tar and feathers, is in favor of Chinese trade and emigration. But, for other reasons, he has made himself personally obnoxious to the people, who seriously discussed the dethronement of King Kalakaua and the selection of Queen Emma as their sovereign. The entire Hawaiian army was ordered to guard the royal palace, and revolution was at one time imminent. but the king wisely changed his mind, dismissed his favorite foreigner, and restored order by a single blow. His course brings peace to the Hawaiian kingdom, which, as that political fiction is chiefly supported by thrifty American traders and planters, is good for American interests in the Pacific.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

A Presbyterian theological seminary has been established at Tokio, Japan.

Harvard college has had 14,962 graduates, of whom 2,344 were ordained as pastors of churches.

Thirty-seven natives of New Zealand have been admitted to the ministry of the Episcopal church.

The number of Congregational churches in Indiana is thirty-six, and the aggregate membership of those churches 1,809.

Copies of the New Testament in Japanese have been placed in the schools of Yokohama by order of the authorities of that city.

It is said that the value of the offerings at a recent heathen festival in India amounted to $1,000,000, most of which came from poor people.

Dr. J. A. Warne and wife, of Philadelphia, recently made over to the American Baptist missionary union property valued at $40,000.

Princess Eugenie, sister of the queen of Sweden, is actively engaged in enlisting the Swedish women in behalf of the conversion of the Lapianders.

St. James' church, Philadelphia, loses its assistant minister, the Rev. Charles Morrison, who becomes associate rector of the American church in Paris.

The Methodist Episcopal mission in Italy reports 430 members and 279 probationers—in all 709. There are twelve native missionaries at work.

Of the home missionaries of the Presbyterian church, who numbered 1,151 last year, 546, or nearly one-half, are laboring west of the Mississippi river.

The Rev. Dr. Marshall, a prominent minister of the United Presbyterian church of Scotland, died recently at Conpar-Angus. He received his degree of doctor of divinity from the University of the City of New York in 1865.

The Chicago *Interior* is urging the Presbyterians of the Northwest to bestir themselves and raise the $100,000 for the theological seminary which is necessary to secure another $100,000 offered conditionally by Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick.

The Methodist Central German conference reports 1,075 probationers, 11,515 members, 92 local preachers, and 172 churches. There was a gain of 155 members and a loss of two churches. The amount raised for missions was $6,885.

The bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church have issued an urgent appeal to the denomination to come forward and save the Metropolitan church at Washington. It cost $225,000, and there is now outstanding a bonded debt of $30,000 and a floating debt of $10,000.

The Germany and Switzerland Methodist Episcopal conference has recently held its twenty-fifth session, with Bishop Merrill presiding. Letters from there report an increase in members and collections, with good prospects in general. Bishop Merrill preached on Sunday to a congregation numbering over 1,200 persons.

There are eighteen Presbyterian Sunday-schools which have over 1,000 scholars, and three with more than 2,000. The latter are those of University Place church, New York city, 2,166; Bethany church, Philadelphia, 2,114, and Second church, St. Louis, 2,060.

The Presbyterian board of home missions, under its contract with the United States government, is preparing to establish boarding schools among the Western Shoshones, the Uintah and White River Utes, the Pueblos, Navajos and Moquis Indians.

The seventy-third general conference of the New church (Swedenborgian) in England has been held in London. Upward of 100 ministers and delegates were present. The Rev. C. Giles, fraternal messenger from the church in the United States, was received.

The average salary of Congregational ministers in Connecticut has been steadily increasing during the last twenty years. From $812 in the year 1861, it has reached $1,309 in 1880. But since 1874, when it reached $1,460, it has grown less, though probably the shrinkage is no greater than has been noticed in the incomes of other people.

A few days

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ..... EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Oct. 7, 1880.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,
OF INDIANA.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.
ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Centre Co.

For Legislature—J. P. GEPHART,
W. A. MURRAY.

For District Attorney—W. C. HEINLE.

For County Surveyor—SAM'L BRUGGER.

The democracy of the South in many localities have already passed resolutions strongly indorsing Gen. Hancock's letter against rebel claims. What will the poor rads do now for fodder?

Maine is all in official. Plaisted has 234 majority over Davis, republican, for governor. And that 329 parade won't come off.

Gephart and Murray both voted against the 4 million riot bill. Let taxpayers show their gratitude by voting for their re-election.

There is a porch to Garfield's house, which the great prevaricator often passes under. A correspondent of the REPORTER had the curiosity to count the shingles on it and finds them just 329.

No consistent democrat will refuse to vote for Gephart or Murray. Both the members left a record last winter that is without a flaw. Every vote was for sound measures and to the interests of the people. Democrats, beware of a scheme to trade in favor of the candidate of the 1st National Bank. Stand by your nominees. Neither Thompson nor Harris would cast a vote in the interests of democratic reform measures.

If General Garfield had been permitted to have his way in Congress, the soldiers of the Union would have been deprived of more than thirty millions of dollars of pensions that they were enabled to obtain under the act of congress dating back pensions to the time of the discharge of the soldier, and extending the time for the filing of applications for pensions. General Garfield bitterly and persistently opposed the passage of that law as any one may see by turning to the *Congressional Globe* for the Forty-second congress, Part I, page 414 and 692. This is a matter of record and entirely beyond dispute. It is also a fact that General Garfield's opposition to the "arrears of pensions bill" was made at a time when he was chairman of the committee on appropriations, and when immense sums were voted out of the treasury at the bidding of the lobby.

If John P. Harris chalks 329 for the county campaign fund, chairman Rankin will not touch it.

We beg to remind the republicans of this county that they mistake in proposing to make a trade-horse of Wm. J. Thompson to favor the 1st National Bank and its cashier, Jno. P. Harris. As between Thompson and Harris, the former is the one who should go to the legislature, if a republican is to go. Mr. Thompson is more of a people's man than Harris. But as the democracy intend to send back Messrs. Gephart and Murray the trade scheme will fall flat and Harris will be left behind his cheap-shent counter.

The Bellefonte *Republican* of last week has a senseless and insulting blabber about burning Garfield in effigy or something of that sort, in Centre Hall, by some boys of this place. This is news here, and even if true, would be a trifling affair, and not half as great an injury to the public as the proven fact that Garfield has lied and sworn to it, and taken a $5000 bribe to put thro' the De Golyer pavement appropriation, and such other jobs of equal iniquity, all of which he has been proven guilty. As to the intelligence of our people, the *Republican's* scribbler is as ill informed as he is upon things in general—we can pick out dozens of persons in any township on this side who can display more general knowledge than the 329er who scribbles for the advocate of jobs to swindle his government and perjurers himself upon it afterwards.

But, while a few boys may have in their glee over the Maine election, raised an effigy of Garfield upon a pole, that is nothing compared with the fact, that about two weeks before, at a democratic meeting in Centre Hall, REPUBLICAN VOTERS ENGAGED IN THROWING EGGS INTO THE MEETING some of which bespattered such wellbehaved republicans as Thomas Lingle and others who were listening to the speeches. Now, then, Mr. *Republican*, again exclaim, "My God!" can this be?

The next letter from Hancock will be in the shape of an Inaugural. All his previous letters have been called out by the rads and always to their dismay. His next will be called out by the action of the democracy and a grateful people, and bear date Washington, March 4th, 1881.

The greatest panics and crashes, and failures in business—and more of them than in any other period—occurred in the last 15 years, while the republicans were in full power. Since the democrats have both houses of congress and cut down the government expenses many millions, times are improving. Vote for Hancock and reform.

Our regular army has little hold upon the affections of the people of today, and its superior officers should certainly, as far as lies in their power, legally and with righteous intent aim to defend the right, which to us is THE LAW, and the institution which they represent. It is a well-meaning institution, and it would be well if it should have an opportunity to be recognized as a bulwark in support of the rights of the people and of THE LAW.—Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

Mr. Heinle, our nominee for district attorney, is a self-made man. He has an unstained character, and possesses the qualifications for the position. Mr. Heinle has ever been an active democrat and should receive a full vote.

Judge Black's letter, printed in last week's REPORTER, makes 329 appear all the more piteous.

Curtin Nominated.

Ex-Gov. Curtin has again been placed in nomination for Congress by the democracy of this district. It was only fair and common justice that Gov. Curtin be again placed before the people, as he was deprived by a seat in congress two years ago of double teaming, over confidence in his election and treachery. These elements working together while the friends of Mr. Curtin and himself were inactive, brought about his defeat, and placed a perfect non-entity in Congress instead.

The democracy intend this time to see that the Governor receives a full vote and a handsome majority. Mr. Curtin himself will not neglect his own interests in this election, as he did two years ago, but will stump the district for Hancock and victory for the entire ticket. His eloquent voice will be heard in Elk, Clearfield, Clinton, Union, Mifflin and Centre, and will tend to arouse democrats to the importance of the campaign and prove to republicansthe corruptions of their party leaders and of him who is their nominee for President.

Gov. Curtin has battled nobly in the democratic ranks since 1872, in the western and middle states, making more speeches than any other prominent democrat in the same period.

Let democrats give the great war governor their most earnest support and strive to roll up for him one of the best majorities ever polled in the 20th district. He deserves it. He will be a credit to the district in congress, and of value to the country in her highest council chamber.

He will be found true to all Pennsylvania's interests, with the ability to advocate her cause and cope with the foremost in debate.

Arthur, who is running on the republican ticket, with corrupt Garfield, for vice president, was removed from the New York custom house, charged by both Hayes and Sherman, with corrupt practices and bribery. And still you are asked to vote for him.

The republicans have a nominee for district attorney without a *ray* of hope for his election. Heinle will carry off the honors.

Voters of Centre county do you want a man to represent you who in 1876 TRIED TO CHEAT THE STATE OUT OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS TAXES! The laws require that all National Banks shall pay a tax of one per cent. to the State on their shares of stock. In 1877 John P. Harris, cashier of the 1st National Bank, dodged this tax, did not pay it, and tried to bull the State out of it. When this attempt was discovered the County Commissioners had these shares of bank stock assessed, and laid a tax on them. The record of our county courts show how hard they fought to evade this assessment and this tax. Part of it has only been paid within the last few months. Tax payers, do you want such a man to make laws for you? Would he not vote to repeal a law which requires his bank to pay one thousand dollars every year to the State, especially when he tried to dodge the law, and cheat the State out of the tax? We are satisfied the people don't want any bank cashiers' and tax-dodgers to represent them.

The Alabama democrats knock another prop from under the 329ers, by endorsing Hancock's letter against paying rebel claims. Their address says: "Our party in Alabama stands committed by its platform by the action of every department of all the state government and by the judges of its courts elected by it; first, to an acceptance of the results of the war; second, to the equal political rights of every citizen; third, to the faithful maintenance of the public credit, state and national, and unflinching opposition to the repudiation of any public obligation; fourth, to the free and fair exercise of the elective franchizes; fifth, to the strictest economy in the administration of public affairs.

329.

A Philadelphian who lives in No. 329 has moved from it, and the owner has not been able to get a tenant since. 329 does it.

A business man up in Boston lost all his trade within a few weeks. When questioning an old customer about it, he told him to look at his number—it was 329.

Any republican who wishes to subscribe for the REPORTER paying 329cts for it, can have the 329 refunded if Hancock is not elected, and still get the paper.

329 is chalked around a good many places in this section of late, and it makes republicans like Belchazzer, tremble at the handwriting.

329 is chalked in all colors, all over the country.

A fellow declares he saw 329 chalked in the clouds the other night.

One night, last week, as Garfield was having a disturbed sleep, he turned his pillow, and what do you think he found there—a toad? No indeed, 329 in plain figures.

Beaver won't bet now that Garfield will have 329 majority in Penn'a.

Democrats Beware!

As it is the game of the rads to trade off Will Thompson for the benefit of Jno. P. Harris, a National bank man, and defeat Mr. Gephart, let democrats be cautious, as the next legislature has to elect a U. S. Senator, to succeed Wallace. Remember, democrats, how close the senate is, and we need every member at Harrisburg, to assist in electing a democrat to the U. S. Senate. Don't trade democrats, but vote the entire ticket.

The nomination of Curtin is received by the democracy in general with the greatest satisfaction. He will go in with a large majority, which he so well deserves.

"I like Jefferson's way of inauguration; it suits our system. He rode down on horseback to the Capitol, tied his horse to a rail fence, entered and was duly sworn, then rode to the Executive Mansion, and took possession. He inaugurated himself simply by taking the oath of office. There is no other legal inauguration in our system.

I was not in favor of the military action in South Carolina recently, and if General Ruger had telegraphed to me, or asked for advice, I would have advised him not under any circumstances to allow himself or his troops to determine who were the lawful members of a state legislature. —Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

Judge Black in his recent letter reveals that Garfield admitted to him he got the $329, and the judge advised him to own up in his evidence, which Garfield promised, but went back on it, the mysterious $329.

In the Lycoming district there is a serious deadlock in the republican congressional conference—114 ballots, and no choice. Just chalk 329 around the hall, and scare them to an agreement.

The Effect Upon Business Interests.

The favorite argument against a change of administration is the injury that will be done to the business interests of the country. To listen to the speeches and to read the articles upon this subject it might be inferred that the country was really in the keeping of the Republican party, and would go straightway to ruin if not looked after by its candidates. Milton described an eclipse as "sheding disastrous twilight on half the nations, and *with fear of change* perplexing monarchs," but an eclipse was never half such a bugaboo as the probable election of General Hancock, if we are to judge from what we read in Republican papers. Those who write and talk such stuff must have a very low opinion of the good sense of the people of the United States, for they know very well that the fact is the country gets along as well as it does in spite of the politicians, and not because of their protecting care. Two or three very plain propositions will dispose of the pretence that the success of any party is essential to our welfare:

First. The men who constitute the administration to-day, with one or two exceptions, never had ability enough to manage their own business in such a way as to greatly distinguish themselves, and if Mr. Hayes never became anything more than a second or third-rate lawyer in a small city like Cincinnati it is absurd to suppose that by making him President he could be forthwith made capable of controlling the business interests of the whole country. Mr. Evarts was, of course, of a higher grade; but, after all, he was pretty accurately described by the late Judge Grier as "a mere sentence monger." Mr. Sherman has shown fair business capacity in his own affairs, but there are fifty men on Third street and twice fifty on Wall street who are his superiors, and there is not one of the rest of them who could get half the salary in any private corporation he now receives. It is a hackneyed quotation of the saying of Chancellor Oxenstiern: "Go, my son, and see with what little wisdom the world is governed." But the greatest lack of wisdom is on the part of the governed when they come to think they owe everything to their rulers; for, certainly, if the men in office have not succeeded in private life, it is folly to suppose that they are any better capable to manage the affairs of other people. If the country really needed to be taken care of, it would be in a bad way in such hands. But, luckily, the great American people have it and themselves in their own keeping, and if they wish to change their servants—not their rulers—they need not and will not be afraid to do it.

Second. If all our present prosperity is due to the Republican party, how does it happen that in 1873, when the panic occurred, and during the long years of the steady decline in values thereafter, the Republican party, having full control of all departments of the Government, did not arrest the depreciation and ruin, and restore confidence and prosperity? And why was it that it was not until the Democratic party had acquired control of the House of Representatives that there was a check to the fall, and not until it had secured the Senate the reaction set in? If we were to judge by the order of events, we might say the Republican party was responsible for the breakdown in 1873, and the Democrats entitled to the credit of the revival of business which began to show itself in 1878, and fairly set in by 1879, but the truth is that this, too, would be absurd. The advance in prices which is sometimes mistaken for prosperity, went on all over the world till 1873, and the decline was equally universal till 1879, and for these general movements up and down neither party is responsible.

Third. It does not follow, however, that it is a matter of indifference to business men whether one party or the other gets in. The mania for railway building, stimulated by improvident land grants, had much to do with the unnatural high prices of 1872 and the completeness of the collapse that followed the next year, and the misgovernment and plundering of the Southern States from 1865 to 1876 delayed the restoration of prosperity in that section. The Republican policy was certainly fairly tested down there, and if we are to believe the accounts given by Republicans themselves, it only led to the robbery and massacre of the negroes. That policy was given up four years ago, and by common consent good order now prevails; the negroes are well paid and well fed, and while we hear a great deal about the wheat crop making resumption possible, the value of the cotton exported is almost equal to that of both wheat and flour—$212,000,000 last year, as against about $225,000,000—and if it had not been for Republican misrule in the South, we might have had "the good times" a year or two sooner. Fortunately, what has been done in the South cannot be undone, and there is no great chance for mischief left. Upon the whole, therefore, we do not think it greatly matters whether one half-dozen of men or another sit around the Cabinet table in Washington during the four years. So long as prices keep going up, the people will think themselves prosperous, and when the turn comes, four or five or ten years hence, they will think that the world has come to an end again; but whether they are to be rich or poor, successful or unfortunate, will depend upon their own conduct. If they wish to be happy, they must be virtuous, and that is all there is about it.

We do not see the point—the republicans of Centre county nominated Jno. P. Harris for assembly because he is a National Banker. As national banks are an eye-sore to all democrats and republicans—we do not see how the Nat. Bank business makes him a popular candidate.

Honest men of Centre county do you want a National Bank cashier to represent you in the Legislature, who will vote to repeal the laws making it unlawful to exact more than six per cent.? Do you want a man to represent you who violates the usury laws every day of his life—excepting, perhaps, on Sunday. You business men, who have had paper discounted over the counter of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, how many of you ever got it done for six per cent? And yet the law says it is *illegal to exact more*. Who violates this law? JOHN P. HARRIS, the CASHIER, who now asks you to elect him to the Legislature so that he can vote to repeal this law; and that the National Banks can charge needy business men what they please. Will you, honest voters, be dupes enough to ratify this bold move on the part of the First National Bank of Bellefonte and the Republican party?

The Summer Home of the Children's Aid Society of New-York gave country trips and sojourns of from two days to a week to 3,479 children, many of whom had never seen the country before.

The National Bank's Candidate For The Legislature.

Voters of Centre county are you prepared to have the principal officer, the *Cashier of a National Bank*, to represent you in the Legislature. We supposed that the National Banks had become sufficiently unpopular to at least keep in the background of politics, but the First National Bank of Bellefonte has entered the political arena and allowed its chief official to become a candidate for office. The people accept the issue, and are glad to face it. They have heard of these National Bank's heretofore, and they have no particular love for them. They are the special favorites of the government, but the special object of hatred of the honest, toiling masses. What object could the people have in electing a bank officer to represent them in the Legislature? Would he be solicitous about their interests, or would he favor legislation favorable to corporations? Would he vote in favor of carrying out our present plan to tax National Banks and other corporations, or would he vote to relieve them and tax the people? Would he vote for or against a usury law, for or against laws to pay mechanics and laborers in store orders instead of honest money; for or against corporations or monopolies of all kinds? At all times and under all circumstances his votes would be found against the people and in favor of bloated bondholders.

OHIO—INDIANA.

Next Tuesday will end one of the most lively campaigns ever known in the above two states. So far as mony is concerned the republicans have by far the most of it. But the democrats have the best cause.

Indiana is counted as certain by the democrats. It is not needed for Hancock's success, but if the republicans fall, their goose, Garfield, is cooked. The rads have poured in thousands of dollars, all their orators, and are colonizing negroes to vote. Still the democrats are hopeful.

Ohio has nearly as lively a campaign as Indiana It may go democratic, though the democrats do not feel so certain about it. Like Maine, a small republican majority will be a republican defeat, as it is Garfield's own state, and they claim 10,000.

West Virginia votes the same day, and is surely democratic by an increased majority.

In the next issue of REPORTER we will tell the tale.

We learn that John P. Harris, republican and First National Bank candidate for the Legislature, asks voters to vote for him because he has done them favors through the bank. Was it John P. Harris or the First National Bank who did these favors? Is it John P. Harris or the First National Bank that is running for the legislature? Besides, were these favors not well paid for? Can any one of the favored ones testify that they did not *pay well and roundly* for all such favors? Can they testify that they did not pay *usurious interest before they were favored?* Is this the kind of men to send to the Legislature? No! the people want LAWMAKERS not LAW-BREAKERS to represent them.

Garfield and Black.

HOW JUDGE BLACK DRILLED DE GOLYER IN THE STORY HE SHOULD TELL.

But he Shifted His Ground, Made Common Cause with his Political Friends and Partners.

New York, September 28.—The *Sun* of this morning prints the following, from Judge Jere Black:

To the Editor of the *Sun*—*Sir*: Your questions are entitled to a candid answer. I will set down their substance and give my reply to each one of them in the order you put them:

1. Did I mean in my letter to Mr. Blaine that General Garfield acknowledged the receipt of stock and dividends from Oakes Ames?

Unquestionably he agreed to take the stock and did receive dividends upon it. The letter plainly implies that he had not concealed or tried to conceal that fact from me, but his admission was coupled with a statement which showed him to be guiltless.

2. Did he declare to me that he would go before the Poland Committee and testify that he had taken the stock?

I had no previous conversation with him about his testimony before the Poland Committee, and I did not know what it would be until I heard it delivered.

3. Did I advise and urge him to tell the truth?

No; certainly not. Such advice and urging would have been a most outrageous insult, which I could not offer to any gentleman of his character.

4. Did he agree to adopt the line of defense suggested by me?

You seem to think I was his counsel. I was not; but his friend, and a believer in his perfect innocence. I was extremely anxious that he should get safely out of this unfortunate business. After it began to be discussed in the newspapers, and before the committee was appointed, I besought him to make no statement for the public which might be inconsistent with what he said to me. Lest he might forget it, or miss the important points of it, I repeated the substance of it somewhat carefully. *He did not reply, and I learned soon afterward that he had authorized a total and flat contradiction.* Simultaneously the other members of Congress who were implicated made separate statements of the same kind, assuring the public that they never had taken or owned any of the stock at all or received any dividends upon it.

5. Why, according to my understanding of the fact, did Garfield adopt a defense so contrary to what he had rgreed upon?

I have already said that he made no agreement about it. His reason for abandoning the true ground of his defense was doubtless *the necessity he felt himself under, of making common cause with his political friends, for whom there was no refuge except in a fundamental falsehood.*

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.,
J. S. BLACK.

Who Gives The Soldier Pensions?

As some of the rads are fond of telling soldiers the lie that democrats would cut off their pensions, we copy the following in the REPORTER to show how false it is:

Rep.	Congress.	Dem.	Congress.
1872.	$29,070,066	1877.	$29,538,500
1873.	30,480,000	1878.	28,584,000
1874.	30,480,000	1879.	29,371,574
1875.	29,980,000	1880.	56,233,200
1876.	30,000,000	1881.	41,644,000
Total	$149,990,600	Total	$185,315,274

It will be seen that Democratic Congresses have appropriated some $25,325,074 more for pensions than the Republicans have. These appropriations were voted for by the Confederate brigadiers, notwithstanding the Republicans in Congress defeated the Mexican Pension bill rather than that a few old and needy soldiers of the South, who aided in winning an empire for the Union, should have the petty sum proposed by the pension law. This was about the meanest act of the American Congress. It was so infinitessimally little and mean as to have gained the approval of the Pittsburgh Gazette, and that is saying a good deal.

"The great Principles of American Liberty are still the lawful Inheritance of this People, and ever should be.

The right of trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, the Liberty of the Press, the Freedom of Speech, the Natural Rights of Persons, and the Rights of Property, must be preserved."

[Extract from Order of Gen'l Hancock, of Nov. 29, 1867.]

REPUBLICAN WASTE.

Hon. W. S. Groesbeck of Ohio in a recent speech presented in a most vivid light the wastefulness and extravagance of the republican party. He showed among other things that prior to 1861 there had never been the donation of an acre of land directly to a railroad corporation. According to the office estimates the republican party, since 1861, has granted to railroad corporations more than 187,000,000 acres, about one-twentieth of the whole United States, larger in extent than New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky; larger than the German empire, including Prussia, Saxony and all the Dutch principalities; larger than France and Belgium, and much larger than Great Britian and Ireland. It belonged to the people; it was given to a few individuals, who, for convenience, organized themselves into corporations. Is there, in all history, such an example of waste? The government loaned to six of these railway corporations more than $64,000,000. When the bonds mature the loan, principal and interest, will amount to $390,000,000. This large loan was made a first lien upon these railways, but its priority has been surrendered. It may be considered as lost, and should be charged to the republican party. He also showed that the aggregate expenditures of the government the last nineteen years, omitting what was paid as interest, have been more than $5,800,000,000. The aggregate expenditures the preceding seventy years were $1,600,000,000. The last nineteen years we have spent, say, $4,200,000,000 more than during all the balance of our national life. The average civil and miscellaneous expenditures of the republican party, the last nineteen years, have been $52,000,000 a year. In the nineteen years before they were less than $17,000,000. The aggregate Indian expenditures, the last nineteen years, amounted to $97,000,000; for the preceding nineteen years, $44,000,000. War and naval expenditures, or pensions and interest, are not referred to for they are not fairly the subject of comparison.

THE SOLID SOUTH.

From Wade Hampton's N. Y. Speech.

Why did not our republican friends, who effect to see now such danger in the solid south, point out and protest against the danger when the south was absolutely solid for the republican party? If the danger to the country and the only danger that threatens it, lies in the solidity of that portion of it, we surely must have been in great peril when under the reconstruction acts, administered by carpet-bag adventurers, the south presented a solid phalanx of radical bummers and thieves as her contribution to the wisdom, the statesmanship and the patriotism of the country. No republican orator among those who are now telling the people that the solidity of the south means war, pestilence and famine, the overthrow of our institutions, the abrogation of the constitution, and more than all other evils the defeat of Garfield, then warned his unsuspecting countryman of the imminent danger threatening him. No stalwart ogan called then upon the loyal north to avert this peril by becoming solidly democratic, because the south was solidly republican. Then everything was serene in the republican camp, and all went merry as a marriage bell. Every office-holder was a republican, and the country was necessarily not only safe but prosperous. Gigantic monopolies appropriated the public domain; lobbyists drove an unblushing and prosperous trade on the very floors of congress; whisky rings defrauded the government of millions, while the chiefs of these rings hobnobbed with high officials, and Black Fridays, De Golyer pavements and Credit Mobilier brought out in strong light the incorruptible honesty of our rulers and our would-be rulers. Thank God, in these disgraceful scandals, which should make every honest citizen blush for shame, the democratic south had no share.

GEN. GARFIELD'S CREDIT MOBILIER RECORD.

From his own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb, 18, 1873—Garfield's Testimony Perjured.

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the sixty per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of $329. This was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at-Arms, and Mr. Garfield then *understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.*

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19. 1873.

James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received $329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men betrayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful.

From the New York Times, Feb. 16, 1873

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873

The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. Teh source of its profits was very well known at the time the Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee *distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury.*

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from Oakes Ames.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. *If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him.*

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

If you are suffering from a combination of liver or kidney disease, and constipation, do not fail to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is a dry compound, and in one package is as much medicine as can be bought in six dollar bottles of other kinds. Physicians and hospitals are constantly using it with great success.

New York city is counted on for 65,000 majority for Hancock.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY

(*From the New York Star, Sept.* 20, 1880.)

In 1875 the Democrats recovered a majority in the House of Representatives, and they went to work at once to mend the matters of the people. To be sure their work was not available till the year afterward. In 1878 they had both branches of Congress, and the fruit of their labors then became clearly evident. Although Hayes' administration is Republican, yet he has been obliged to obey the law as made by the Democratic Congress.

Let us take a glance at some of these results as a comparison between the last "unadulterated" Radical administration and the administration with a full Democratic Congressional control.

Take, first, the receipts: For 1875, under Grant, the receipts of customs were $167,167, 722; under Hayes they were $186,522,064—an increase of $20,354,342. In 1875 the internal revenue receipts were $110,007,493; in 1880 they were $124,000,378—an increase of $13,992,880. In 1875 the total revenues from all sources were $284,020,771; in 1880 they were $333,526,610—an increase of $49,505,839.

Now turn to the expenditures: In 1875 the war department cost $41,120,640; in 1880, under Hayes, it cost $38, 116, 916—a decrease of $3,003,729. In 1875 the navy cost $21,497,626; in 1880 it cost $13,536,984—a decrease of $7,960,642. In 1875 the Indian Bureau cost $8,384,656; in 1880 it cost $5,945,457—a decrease of $2,439,209. In 1875 the total expenditures were $278,698,573, and in 1880 they were $267,642,959—a decrease of $5,050,614.

This decrease in the total expenditures would have been much larger but for the increase in pension payments in 1880 over those in 1875—the only item in which there was an increase. In 1875 the pension payments were $29,456,216; in 1880 they were $56,371,958. Leaving out this pension item the decrease in expenditures would have been $32,371,552 for the year. This shows the economy practiced by the Democratic Congress, and this is a foretaste of the economy that would rule the councils of a full Democratic government with the executive, the administration and the legislature as one. The matter is worth thinking about.

WITH THE OPENING OF THE AUTUM SEASON OF 1880.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Invite the attention of the public the country over, to their greatly increased facilities of the distribution among consumers of

EVERY VARIETY OF DRY GOODS-

Our newly enlarged store buildings, unsurpassed in this country, are filled with a stock aggregating about

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

In Dry Goods alone, which stock rapidly passing out and constantly renewed, is ever fresh and new. To particularize so enormous a stock is manifestly impossible as each department (of which there are Thirty-two) contains a vast variety of its specialty

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, BLACK GOODS, MADE-UP-GARMENTS OF EVERY KIND, FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN. SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CALICOES, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, LINENS, MUSLINS, BLANKETS, QUILTS AND FLANNELS are included and are displayed in assortment indiscribable. The wants of every consumer can be speedily met at prices guaranteed to be as low as equally reliable goods can be found anywhere.

For the convenience especially of out-of town customers, waiting and reading rooms, package rooms, etc., have been established, and a cordial invitation is extended to the ladies to avail of the conveniences offered and make our establishment their head quarters in Philadelphia without incurring the slightest obligation to purchase.

Those who cannot visit us in person should avail themselver of the advantages offered by our thoroughly systemized

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT-

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

MARKET STREET TO FILBERT.
N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS CORN.
10,000 BUSHELS BARLEY.
10,000 BUSHELS OATS.
10,000 BUSHELS RYE.

Highest Cash Prices will be Paid.

I am stocking my COAL YARD this season with nothing but the VERY BEST QUALITY of

ANTHRACITE COAL!

GIVE IT A TRIAL. SATISFACTION GUARANTEE.

LAWRENCE L. BROWN.

Cool Yard and Grain Elevator at rear of B. E. V. R. R. Depot. 39sept. tf.

S. & A. LOEB,

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN THE CELEBRATED

ROCHESTER CLOTHING.

Better Fits, better Workmanship, better Styles, better Linings, superior in every respect to any other ready-made Clothing in the United States, and equal in every respect to the work of any merchant tailor in any of our large cities.

Prices fully as low as ordinary slop-shop work—usually sold in Bellefonte.

Mothers, bring in your Children, from 4 years up, and examine our assortment of CHILDREN'S WEAR.

S. & A. LOEB,

Fine Clothiers, and dealers in General Merchandise.

9 rept tf

The accumulated evidence of nearly thirty years show that the Bitters is a certain remedy for malarial disease, as well as its surest preventive; that it eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness, counteracts a tendency to gout, rheumatism, urinary and uterine disorders, that it imparts vigor to the feeble, and cheers the mind while it invigorates the body.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. HOWER
ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. may28 74 tf.

JERRY MILLER
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSE—In the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1july

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. Noble, Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 1july ly.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
WM. WOLF, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

J. D. ROSS,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.
Has opened rooms over Wolf's store, at Centre Hall, where he will be prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, making suits and all kinds of garments for men and boys, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice. 9sept y.

Now is the Time!

A NEW STOCK.
AT
Wolf's Stand.
DRY GOODS
OF
Every Description
SUCH AS
DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.
ALSO
A LARGE STOCK OF
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
CARPETS,
ETC., ETC.,
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER

HARDWARE,
Jas. Harris & Co.
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and
REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools, RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 10oct. tf

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. myl8-'72-

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons
10ap 68tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27 feb tf.

LYON & CO.,
BELLEFONTE,

Mr Gust Lyon and Miss Paulene Lyon, of our firm have been in Philadelphia and New York, for three weeks, buying

Fall & Winter GOODS.

We have just opened the largest and most complete stock of

OVERCOATS

that have ever been brought to town, without exaggeration

At Least $1900 Worth.

Ulsters, dark blue Beaver, Reversible CHEVIOT, that you can turn and wear on both sides. It is well worth your while to see our stock before buying.

The most complete stock of Fine Dress Suits, Business Suits and common Suits.

A Brown Beaver Overcoat at $5,25.

A Brown Beaver ditto, better at $6.25.

Just opened a line of Childrens Navy Blue and Plaid Kilt Suits.

Call before buying elsewhere.

LYON & CO.

2 sept 4m

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rs. Oct. 7, 80.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 Jan '79" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

	1	3	5
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.26		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

	2	4	6
LEAVE	A.M	A.M.	P M
Spring Mills	10.10		
Coburn	10.35		
Lewisburg	6.35	12.46	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6.50	1.00	6.00

Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Chalk is riz—329 is the cause.

—Chestnuts and acorns are plenty.

—Lyon & Co. are in receipt of new dress goods every week.

—Cider sells at $2 to $2.50 per barrel with 3 bushels apples for butter.

—Those nice ladies dress goods, at Lyon' & Co., beat all ever seen at Bellefonte.

—Lewins beats all creation, at the famous Philad. Branch, for selling cheap suits. Save money by purchasing of Lewins.

—We never knew the ladies in better humor than during the last two weeks, reason, they were at the Beehive and found the new stock the best in Bellefonte, and better bargains than ever offered before. One price—and that is low.

—Mr. Miller, of Bedford, agent for a tobacco house, hunted up the REPORTER sanctum on his trip hither last week. Good fellow.

—Bargains, in overcoats or any kind of suits at Lyon & Co.

—If you want a good suit, guaranteed to fit and low as any ready made clothing, go to the Beehive and have your measure taken, they employ one of the most experienced Philadelphia tailors for custom work.

In Ridgway, Elk, on Tuesday Harry English was acquitted on the charge of killing Constable Warmith, because of a defect in the warrant under which his arrest was sought at the time of the killing.

—Never miss seeing Lyon Co's large and splendid assortment of dry-goods and clothing before purchasing elsewhere.

—Rev. Schnure, of the Hartleton Luth. charge, who preached two sermons at Centre Hall, a few Sabbaths ago, we understand has been chosen a Missionary to India, and will leave for that land in November.

—Now is the time to get your boots and shoes, cheap as well as guaranteed goods. Powers & Son keep stock that does not deceive and misrepresent nothing. They have a special stock of boys' boots, something not heretofore made a specialty by any store, and can please the youngsters. Go only and see what they have—for men, women and children—is all they ask, as it is a pleasure for them to show you their variety, and low prices. No store can compete with Powers & Son.

—Do not bother to-day about what you shall eat to-morrow, saith the good book. There is a store on hand at Sechler's grocery of all that you need, and for a little money, you can provide yourself and family with the best. The poor can keep a good table if they become customers of Sechler, where a little money buys a great lot of good and wholesome provisions, and any thing you want.

—We are informed that a Hancock pole was to have been raised at Smoketown, near Rebersburg, on last Friday, also one at Madisonburg next day. The democracy of Miles are wide awake.

—We are under obligations to Cyrus Durst for a parcel of apples, samples of fruit he raises. These apples are monsters, rambos, pippin and blue mountains, and hard to beat. They are Hancock apples, of course, as every thing in the line of the hero of Gettysburg excels.

—When the Bellefonte Garfielders were enrolling names for their club, and reached the number 329, the lights were at once put out, all rushed for the door, and chairman Ramsin had to hire an African to enter and be No. 330, so as to get over the idea that the club room was haunted. Oh, that terrible 329!

—Any body can wear an over coat now since Lewins sells them at about cost. Go for one, and prevent catching cold and save doctor bills.

The political excitement in the Loop is now hightened by the fact that Mr. A. S. Kerlin is now in Philadelphia and New York, for the purpose of purchasing this fall stock of goods, which will excel any thing heretofore in that section. The ladies will find he has the latest styles dress goods, allow prices. His stock will be most complete in all kinds of dry-goods, notions, groceries, &c. Wait for Kerlin's goods, and you will get the best bargains. He fortunately struck a low market, which will enable him to sell lower than others.

—Mr. Samuel Wingard and John Road, of the Loop, have been employed by Mr. A. S. Kerlin, to erect quites large amount of stone wall, at the new axe factory of Mr. Kerlin & Co., at Tyrone.

—Go to the Philad. Branch for your good warm over coat and save money. Large stock just opened, and going like lightning.

—The next legislature elects a United States senator—no democrat will fail to see the importance of voting for Gephart and Murray.

—The biggest and best lot of over coats will be found at headquarters, which is the Philad. Branch, where you are guaranteed clothing lower than any one dare.

—On Sept. 19 the Review Exercises at Sprucetown Sunday School were conducted by the Pastor, Rev. J. B. Akers. The singing on the occasion was excellent. The following persons recited the titles, topics, Golden Texts and doctrines of the Lessons for the third quarter, viz: Maggie McCormick, Jennie McCormick, Edith Sankey, Barnett E. Spangler, Carrie McCloskey, Emory E. McClintock, Lizzie Lytle, Linnie Evans, Tammie Evans, Susan Smith, Maggie Evans, Lucy Evans. The occasion was every way quite enjoyable. J. B. A.

—If you need underwear, hats, caps, or any kind of suit, good fit warranted, go to the Philad. Branch, and Lewins will sell you goods so low as to astonish you. One price, and all goods plainly marked—rich and poor dealt with all alike.

—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for all those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our best female population. Send to MRS. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets. 7oct 2t.

—A wonderful comet is now announced to make its appearance soon, but astronomers have not as yet been able to predict its course with any degree of certainty. It may or may not come. It is said to be the same one that was seen in 1512. The comet will head for Sechlers grocery, where the best of every thing is kept, cheap.

—A complete set of Appleton's New American Encyclopedia, good as new, 1873, 16 vol's, is offered for sale, at a greatly reduced price. It is a condlete library in itself. Apply at REPORTER office. tf.

—On last Sunday morning the team of Thomas Gates, of Ferguson, while returning from the soldiers re-union, took fright, and ran away. Being turned, by the driver, into a fence corner, the spring wagon was upset, and Mr. David Solt thrown out, who had three ribs and an arm broken. No others were injured. The wagon was a new one and entirely demolished.

—Mrs. George Hamilton, of San Francisco, shot and killed her husband, from whom she was separated because she was jealous of him. She had also shot a young girl for the same reason.

—The Philad. Branch is the only store that sells clothing manufactured by their own house. They keep no shoddy and sell cheaper than all others.

—On Friday night Isaac Lettenhouse, of Tecgarden, O., while drunk, drove his family out of doors, set fire to his dwelling and perished in the flames.

—Another new comet has been discovered, this time at Strasburg.

—Lewins sells the cheapest and best clothing at the Philad. Branch. Hancock and Garfield get suits there.

—Two boilers in a Bay City (Mich.) mill exploded and were thrown 450 feet. One man missing.

—Mr. Camp, manufacturer of furniture, at this place, has the handsomest chamber suit on exhibition at the fair; all stop to admire it. It is home-made work, and first-class in every particular.

—Auchentorly, the farm of Gen. Buchanan, dec'd, at Penn Hall, is offered at private sale by Col. Coburn, agent.

—By actual observation it was found that the Beehive is the centre of attraction this week, and really goes ahead of the fair—the ladies find the finest and best assortment of dress goods there, and what is more and better at lower prices than elsewhere. Bauland & Newman know what the people need in dress goods, hence can suit all tastes.

—Have you failed to put up fruit, canned or dried, then do not fret, you are better off, save trouble and expense, because you can buy it much cheaper at Sechler's famous grocery. They keep all kinds of canned and dried fruit, put up by the best establishments in the United States, and as they purchase in large quantities they get them low, and are thus enabled to sell to housekeepers lower than if they put up their own fruit. Remember this is a fact. Go to Sechlers, and see their goods, price it, and you will find what an advantage there is in getting it there.

Emanuel Ettinger has been found guilty of the murder of John Kintzel and his wife at Snyder county court, this week.

—We call attention to Dinges' new advertisement in another column.

About 6,000 horses in New York and 2,000 in Brooklyn and Jersey City, are sick, and there is no abatement of the distemper.

—This week quite a number of people are going to the fair and we would advise them to stop at Dinges' on their way and see the good bargains he offers.

A terrible tornado visited Carry county, Mich., Monday night, blowing down houses, barns, stacks of grain, fruit trees, etc.

—Dinges wishes to make the fact known that you can buy goods from him just as cheap as you can in Bellefonte or any other place in the county.

Frank Leslie's Weekly.

The only Democratic Illustrated Newspaper published—will be sent postpaid, for five weeks (until end of campaign) for *Thirty Cents*. Agents wanted in every town. Send 30 cents for five weeks subscription, or six cents in postage stamps for sample copy and Illustrated Catalogue. Clubs of four will be sent for five weeks, for one dollar. Address FRANK LESLIE PUBLISHING CO., 15 DEY STREET, NEW YORK. 7oct 6t.

—New goods are now opened at Dinges' and can be bought very cheap.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

I, JOHN SPANGLER, High Sheriff of the County of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said County of Centre

Tuesday, the 2d day of Nov.

It being the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, (the polls to be opened at seven o'clock A. M., and closed at seven o'clock P. M.), at which time the freeman of Centre County will vote by ballot for the following officers, namely;

29 persons for Presidential Electors.

1 person for Judge of Supreme Court, of Pennsylvania.

1 person for Auditor General, for Pennsylvania.

1 person for Congress, for the 20th district of Pennsylvania.

2 persons for members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania.

1 person for District Attorney for Centre county.

1 person for County Surveyor for Centre county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the Township of Haines, at the public house of Mr. Springer (Aaronsburg.)

For the Township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for that purpose, on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Potter (Northern precinct), at the public house of D. J. Meyer, Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter (Southern precinct), at the public house of D. H. Ruhl, at Potter's Mills.

For the township of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher, Penn Hall.

For the township of College, in the school house at Lemont.

For the Township of Ferguson, (old precinct), in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the Township of Ferguson (new precinct), at the school house at Baileyville.

For the Township of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the Township of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the Borough of Bellefonte, and the townships of Spring and Benner at the Court house in Bellefonte.

For the Township of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the Borough and Township of Howard, at the school house of said Borough.

For the Township of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the Township of Snow Shoe, at the school house at Snow Shoe station.

For the Township of Marion, at the house of Joel Kling, in Jacksonville.

For the Borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the Township of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the Township of Huston, at the Silver Dale school house.

For the Township of Penn, at the public house of William S. Musser.

For the Borough of Millheim, at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said Borough.

For the Township of Liberty, at the school house at Eagleville.

For the Township of Worth, at the school house at Port Matilda.

For the Township of Burnside, at the house of J. K. Bonk.

For the Township of Curtin, at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the Borough of Unionville and the Township of Union, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the Borough of Philipsburg, in new school house in said Borough.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of any profit of trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive, or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district; and also that every member of Congress or State Legislature, and of the select or common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment for Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Given under my hand and seal, at my office in Bellefonte, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Nine, and in the One Hundred and Third year of the Independence of the United States. JOHN SPANGLER,

Sheriff of Centre County.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

The congressional conference which met in Lock Haven on 28 ult., nominated ex-gov. Curtin for congress. From the Lock Haven Democrat we clip the following proceedings:

The Conference orgauized by the selection of Judge Luhr, of Elk, for President, T. C. Hipple of Clinton and John K. White of Clearfield Secretaries.

On the call of counties Mr. Morrison of Centre nominated Hon. A. G. Curtin for Congress; Mr. Messenger of Elk nominated James K. P. Hall, Esq., of the same county; and Mr. Rakerd of Mifflin nominated Andrew Reed, Esq., of the same county. The following letter from Hon. A. H. Dill was presented and read:

LEWISBURG, Pa., Sept. 18, 1880.

Dr. Samuel Blair, Joseph Green and G. W. Walls: Gentlemen: As the delegates to the Congressional Conference from this district I wish to notify you of my desire that my name shall not be presented as a candidate for the nomination for Congress.

I appreciate highly the honor done me by the county in suggesting my name, but as several gentlemen are competing for the honor of the nomination I do not feel at liberty, occupying the position I do, to engage in the contest. By making this decision of mine known at the meeting of the conference you will much oblige me, Very truly yours,

A. H. DILL.

The convention then took several ballots with recesses now and then, till about 10 o'clock in the evening, the vote standing 9 for Curtin (Centre, Clinton and Clearfield,) 6 for Reed (Mifflin and Union,) and 3 for Hall (Elk,) when they adjourned till the next morning.

They met next morning at 8.30 a. m., and on the 9th ballot Hon. Andrew G. Curtin received 11 votes (necessary to a choice, 10, two from Elk having voted for him.) He was thereupon declared the nominee, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous.

Messrs. Potter, Rakerd and Dieffenbach were appointed a committee to inform the nominee of the action of the conference, and to invite him and the other candidates to visit the conference. The committee performed that duty, and Governor Curtin was presented. He expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and acknowledged his pleasure at being placed in a position to be vindicated from the wrong done him and his party in 1878. He said he had left the Radical party in 1872 and joined the Democrats; that he had been with them since that time, and was heartily in the same company this year under the lead of the able and gallant Hancock; that there were two great parties in this country—the Democratic and the Radical—and that he had in 1872 left the latter and joined the former, because he believed that it was only through the Democratic party that the country could enjoy perfect peace and lasting prosperity. He said that in 1878 he had obeyed the mandates of the State Central Committee and left his district to do battle for the Democratic candidate for Governor. In his absence extraordinary combinations were made and in the result he and the party had suffered grievous wrong. This time he proposed to stay in his district. He had received invitations to go to Ohio and Indiana, and calls from the State Central Committee, but he had made up his mind to remain with those who had honored him with this nomination, and with them to labor for the success of the Democratic ticket—the whole ticket—and as he felt sure of the election of the gallant Hancock, so he felt in reference to himself—that the Democratic party would stand by him, and he would do his part towards giving them an active, energetic and zealous support. He had no fears of the result, and rested confident in the belief that the party would right the wrong of 1878 and sustain itself.

His remarks were frequently interrupted with applause, and at the close loud calls were made for Mr. Reed. He responded and said that he had gone into the conference, as was evident, not to nominate the honorable gentleman who had been their choice to-day, but now that the selection had been made, and unanimously concurred in, it received his cordial support. He recognized the eminent fitness of the nominee, and pledged his hearty support of him in the canvass.

At the conclusion of his remarks, which were loudly applauded, Mr. Hall was called for. He said he had come there in good faith as a candidate, and was gratified at the support he had received from his county; but that the nomination had fallen to another, and he thought it a selection eminently fit to be made, and it would receive his most hearty support. The men who were his conferees were representative men in Elk county, and their action would be concurred in by the people of Elk, and when the vote was cast on the 2d of November, our distinguished nominee would be found running along with our noble standard bearer, Winfield S. Hancock. For himself he would do all in his power to bring to Governor Curtin the support he should receive, and which he was sure the Democracy of Elk would give. Frequent applause interrupted Mr. Hall's remarks, at the close of which the Conference adjourned since die.

FROM SPRING MILLS.

The Republicans here had a speaker from Aaronsburg to address the Garfield Club, and it was one of the smallest little speeches that ever was delivered at this place. He showed what the expenses were in the County and National expenses from 1844 to 1860. Also compared Union Co. with Centre as to taxes. He wants a change in the County. He was very careful not to give the salary which their Republican Commissioners demanded and compared it with the Democratic Commissioners bill. He was careful not to state that Union Co. had a Democratic Judge and Sheriff. He was also careful not to give the expenses to run the Government from 1865 to 1876, in time of peace and under Republican rule. He showed what one dollar greenback was worth during the war, and what kind of money we have now and what it is worth to-day. And the Democrats want a change. He did not tell the citizens or voters that both Houses and Senate at Washington were Democratic since 1876-7. That the two-third Republican vote had perished and that it was them (Republicans) that want the "change." The Republicans will see that the people of the country are not seeking a change by the defeat of their party, but they are simply protesting against the "change" of their solemn verdicts of the last three national elections. Under the change or revolution the people effected, a democratic House passed every appropriation bill, passed every measure in any way affecting the business interests of the country, and finally forced the surrender of bayonets in the South. Under this change now tested during six of the most eventful business years, commerce has revived, public credit has improved, trade has quickened, industry is gradually better requited, economy is enforced in all the departments of the administration. There is just one change that the people are certain to demand and effect in the present campaign: They mean that hereafter a Presidential election shall elect a President. The pretended speech maker from the place above named was going to make the voters believe that the change etc. of the money to par value was all brought around through their party. It would pay J. L. Spangler to hire such men to make votes for Hancock—it made two that night at this place. GRUGO.

PROSPERITY—THE RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Sept. 21, 1880.)

Facts cannot be denied. There is abundant evidence of prosperity on every hand in this goodly land of ours. It appears to be here to stay, but has not come from any causes assigned by radical orators and the press of that party. No sectional party is competent to legislate for the wants of the people of the whole country. A sectional party like the Republican party is too full of sectional hate and hide-bound in sectional animosities to provide measures of relief or inaugurate prosperous times for all portions of our country. It is simply beyond the power of such a party to secure prosperity to the industries of a great people. The legitimate sphere of the sectional radical Republican party is in the realm of discord, hate and malice, and where evil passions and a spirit of detestation are jointly sought to be engendered and exhibited toward a portion of our common country. With such a party in power the material business interests of the people are overlooked and neglected. During the twenty years of radical rule no great measure for the relief of the depressed industries of the people has been proposed by that hateful faction. Their leaders in Congress have been too much and too deeply absorbed in De Golyer pavement rascalities, Credit Mobilier frauds and other similar impositions upon the people while that party controlled both Houses of Congress and the legislation at Washington. Still, in spite of all these serious drawbacks and hindrances to it by the Republican party, prosperity is here. What has induced its presence? We answer, Democratic ascendancy in Congress. Nothing else. Four years ago the Democratic party came in possession of the lower House of the people's representatives at Washington. Then for the first time, after many years of misrule, capitalists and business men all over the Union, knowing the conservative and steady character of Democratic legislation, felt a return of business confidence. Investments were made, from which large profits have been realized. An impetus heretofore unknown was given to manufactures. Work became abundant and wages good.

Two years since the Democracy regained power in the United States Senate and ever since have held undisputed sway in both branches of Congress. Confidence in commercial circles is fully restored. Hard times have disappeared. The people are happy, contented and prosperous. All through Democratic ascendancy in Congress. Towards securing this prosperity the Republican radical faction can lay no claim. It was brought about by the strong unshaken confidence the business men of all sections repose in the Democratic party. Good times are the legitimate fruits of Democratic rule in the national halls of legislation at Washington. Still better will be the condition of the American people when after the fourth of March next the Executive chair is filled by President Hancock.

NOTHING SHORT OF UNMISTAKABLE BENEFITS

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Boils, Humors, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases and all disorders rising from the impurities of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

SIGNIFICANT DESERTIONS FROM THE GREENBACK TO THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

Indianapolis, September 25, 1880.—One danger to which the republican party in all the Northern and Western States is exposed during the present canvass was freshly illustrated here to-day by the publication of letters from the prominent members of the national or greenback party recanting their recent political faith and announcing their intention to vote for General Hancock. The men are J. B. Teagle, candidate for Secretary of State, and Noah W. Parker, candidate for State Senate.

The national candidate for Governor in 1876 (Mr. Harrington) had already pronounced his allegiance to the democratic party; also O. P. Davis, elected as a national, in 1878, as Senator, and still holding over from the Vigo county district. Both these recalcitrants have since been doing arduous work under the democratic banner, and the two gentlemen who announce themselves to-day as having also forsaken the national for the democratic fold are so well known and have been so distinguished by the greenback party that their defection is certain to cause lively comment throughout the State. Those nationals who have gone about enthusiastically prophesying a national vote ranging from fifty to eighty thousand will be astonished by their desertion, and doubtless republicans will be proportionately disgusted. The latter party, in view of various discouragements to which it has recently been subjected, is, of course, reported by its enemies to contemplate desperate measures of repair.

THEY BLOWED THE GAS.

Indianapolis, September 29.—James Forrester and wife came to this city from Laporte yesterday. They stopped at the Pyle house last night, and instead of turning off the gas they blew it out. This morning Forrester was found dead in bed and his wife so nearly dead that there are no hopes of saving her life.

Stroudsburg, Pa., September 29.—James Hanna of Oakland, Pennsylvania, and a male companion were found dead in bed at the Barnet house in this place. They blew out the gas when retiring and were suffocated.

A PILOT'S GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

An Overturned Schooner Containing Decomposed Human Bodies Encountered in Mid-Ocean.

The pilot boat Pet (No. 9), which arrived last night in the lower bay from a cruise, reports that on the 19th inst, in latitude 41 deg. 30 min. north and longitude 64 deg. 30 min. west, she fell in with a vessel bottom up. On approaching the overturned craft she lowered a boat, which went alongside. Her crew discovered that she was the schooner Gladiator, and as she was in the track of vessels bound to this port it was thought advisable to cut a hole in her side so as to sink her. The necessary implements were accordingly furnished to the boat's crew and the work was about to be commenced, but a terrible stench was encountered from below, which compelled them to desist. As the boat was moved around the vessel a man was discovered with a rope round his neck hanging from the bowsprit. He was bloated with water and his features were decomposed. The effluvium from the sunken schooner was so noisome and overpowering that the conclusion was come to that the crew of the vessel were lying dead in her cabin. It is thought probable that she is the British schooner Gladiator, which sailed from Barbadoes for Yarmouth, N. S., some time ago. She is no doubt the vessel reported by the pilot boat Thomas N. Nagus (No. 1) as being seen in about the same position on the 17th inst.

A HIRED MAN KILLS HIS EMPLOYER'S DAUGHTER AND THEN HIMSELF.

Detroit, September 20.—A terrible tragedy occurred at the residence of Andrew Tiffany, about two miles west of Jonesville, Hillsdale county, on Saturday afternoon. Henry Lindley, a hired man in the employ of Tiffany, who is supposed to have conceived a passion for his employer's second daughter, Alice, called on her and shot her, killing her instantly. Lindley then blew his own brains out, falling with the weapon under him. The only cause known to which the dreadful double crime can be attributed is unrequitted love.

SNYDER COUNTY.

We learn that on Monday night the constable of Adam's township, Howard Swartz, who having arrested Jas. Ettinger, a brother of the Emanuel Ettinger now in jail and charged with the murder of the Kintalers, attempted to arrest Joseph Moyer, brother of Jonathan and Uriah, also charged with the same. Moyer went into his house and getting his rifle, threatened to shoot the constable, keeping him covered with his rifle he escaped into the woods and fled. It will be remembered that Joseph Moyer was the miller who swore so positively that he visited the house of Jonathan Moyer on the night of the murder, and found the defendants there every half hour, from 9 to 12 o'clock.—*Tribune.*

NEW JERSEY'S DROUTH.

Long Branch, September 29.—All through Monmouth and Ocean counties much suffering to cattle is caused by the protracted drouth. All the springs and small streams have dried up, and many cisterns and wells are dry. In some places cattle have to be driven for miles to be watered.

Ottawa, September 21.—It is said Major Walsh, of the Mounted Police, has secured Sitting Bull for three years for a company of Canadians who propose making a tour of the United States and Canada with him beginning on the 1st of January. He will appear in a border life drama.

There appears to be one town where absolute prohibition of liquor selling has succeded. It is Carrollton, Ga., where prohibition went into force five year ago. Since then the annual trade of the place has increased from $200,000 to $500,000, and it is said that there is not one merchant of the thirty in that town who would not vote against the liquor traffic on purely business principles.

The superior officers of the army are so regarded in such great crisses, and are held to such responsibility, especialy those at or near the head of it, that it is necessary on such momentous occasions to dare to determine for themselves what is lawful and what is not lawful under our system.—Hancock to Sherman, December, 1876.

The combined European fleet is before Dulcigno, awaiting turn of events. A Battle at any moment between Albanians and Mortenegrins would not be a surprise, and war along the whole frontier is predicted.

A Brooklyn lawyer has begun suit for $100,000 against his two brothers-in-law and two physicians, charging them with conspiracy whereby he was confined in an insane asylum four months, though perfectly sane all the time.

Over fifty thousand immigrants arrived in August.

The Artic exploring vessel *Jeannette* is reported missing.

Thirty thousand Chinese and thirty-four thousand Russian troops are said to be combatting each other near Lantchu, in Asia.

American shipments of grain have caused several failures among the grain dealers in Russia.

Labor troubles in England are spreading. The cotton operatives have demanded an increase, and a general strike seems inevitable.

Over thirty-two thousand pension claims have been filed since March first.

A Detroit shoemaker shot and killed himself last week through fear of choking to death.

California's vintage this year is estimated at from eleven to fourteen million gallons.

New and rich silver mines are reported thirty miles northwest of Leadville.

Russia has 650,000 hereditary nobles and 380,000 whose titles expire with them.

A Brooklyn man who set out to fast six weeks was induced to stop by a sham suicide on the part of his wife.

Seventy-five cases of yellow fever of mild type have occured on Mississippi below New-Orleans.

The charge made that Cincinnatti dealers work soapstone into their butter is indignantly denied by them.

Six months are to be given to taking the Indian census, and taking it thoroughly, as it never has been yet.

Some fifteen million acres of Western land have been sold to settlers and farmers the last fiscal year.

New-York has had to refuse over two thousand children admission to the public schools for want of room.

Georgia has a 250-acre peach orchard, which yield $70,000 worth of peaches. Largest in the world.

The Obelisk has been landed on Manhatten Island, and is marching slowly toward Central Park.

At a Kentucky picnic last week seven boys got into a quarrel, during which revolvers were drawn. One of the boys got killed and four others wounded, two of them mortally.

More persons have gone into the ranching business in the far West since January first than any other period, and it is feared the business will be overdone.

Our exports of domestic breadstuffs for the eight months ending August 31 were valued at $181,856,766, an increase of about $44,000,000 over the corresponding period last year.

—Gov. James E. English, of Connecticut, who was in New York on Wednesday evening, gave the following opinions of the look-out in his State:

There is not the least doubt in my mind that Connecticut is sure for Hancock and English. Connecticut is a Democratic State. Gov. Andrews was elected two years ago by the Greenback element. He merely accepted the nomination because he thought of a foregone conclusion that the ticket would be defeated. This element is now fused solidly with the Democratic party; and it has returned to its old allegiance, and so makes it certain beyond a doubt that the State will go Democratic. We are receiving most encouraging news from all parts of the State, to the effect that votes are going to be cast for Hancock by an element in the Republican party which has grown utterly tired of and sated with the sectional cry. Many who do not wish to identify themselves with the Democratic party, and yet cannot accept Mr. Garfield's record, will remain away from the polls.

St. Louis, October 3.—Edward Jones, aged twenty-one years, during an altercation, yesterday, shot and killed Andrew Finley, his uncle, near Salem, Ill.

The *New York Herald* Relief Fund Committee has closed its labors in Ireland, after distributing $341,000. The working expense during the six months was only $2,500, and many thousands of people were fed, clothed and doctored.

A. Craig & Co., Publishers, Chicago, have now in press, and will issue immediately, a work of a startling character, entitiled, "The Priest, the Woman, and the Confessional," by the venerable Father Chiniquy, who for thirty years was a priest in the Church of Rome.

Preparations continue in Chili for a march on Lima, the capital of Peru and the people are fleeing from that city.

SCHOOL-TAX.—Notice is hereby given that the school-duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned for 1880. On all tax paid before Dec. 1, there will be 5 per ct. deducted. From Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, '81, the face of duplicate will be required, and on all remaining unpaid after Jan. 1, '81, there will be an addition of 5 per ct., according to the act of assembly.

BENJ. H. ARNEY, Treasurer.

7oct. 2m.

MARRIED.

On the 16th Sept., by Rev. P. C. Weldemyer, Mr. Jacob B. Raymon, of Centre Hall, and Miss Emma Shesley, of Hartley twp.

On the evening of the 5th inst., by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Mr. James Warole of Milroy, Pa., and Miss Emma B. Geiswhite of near Centre Hall,

DIED.

On the 25 ult., near Spring Mills, Joseph, son of Geo. B. and R. J. Jordan, aged 12 years, 8 months and 15 days.

In the Loop, 31st ult., Harvy Alois Bitner, age 3 months and 24 days.

200 MEN WANTED.

200 men wanted, by the Edgar Thomson Steel Co., Limited, at Pennsylvania Furnace, Centre Co, Steady work and cash payments every month.

JAS. PIERPOINT, Supt.

Graysville, Huntingdon Co., Pa

16sept 4t.

RED MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLICSALE.—Will be sold at Public Sale, in Potter twp., on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1880,

the valuable Grist Mill, known as the RED MILL, and a TRACT OF LAND containing 46 ACRES, bounded by Sinking Creek, by lands of Jacob Royer, Benjamin Bitner, John Hinebach, Daniel Fleisher, Joseph Shirk, dec'd, Jacob Treaster and John M'Coy, with all the water rights, liberties and privileges appurtenant thereto. Thereon erected a two-story log and frame DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. Also an excellent ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT, and a well of never failing water. The mill is in excellent repair, having been recently refitted, and the land under high state of cultivation, and good fences.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale, one-third in one year and the balance in two years with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

CATHERINE ROYER,
JNO. B. ROYER,
Administrators.

sept 16.

EXECUTORS SALE.—There will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, two miles north of Spring Mills Station, on the Lewisburg and Tyrone RR., on

Friday, October 8th, 1880.

The following valuable Real Estate of Adam Fisher, dec'd, known as the Farmers Mills property, consisting of a MERCHANT AND CUSTOM FLOURING MILL, in complete running order with the capacity to 4 run of Burrs, having Turbine Water Wheels located on Penn's Creek a never failing stream, also, thereon a GOOD SAW MILL on the same stream LARGE DWELLING House with a complete STORE ROOM. An excellent well near the house of never failing water. GOOD BANK BARN and other outbuildings. Also, about 40 acres of land part of which is well timbered with white pine, oak, and Hemlock, bounded by the lands of Jno. P. Rose' heirs Jno. Barge heirs, Robert J. Smith, Geo. Krape and others. Orchard with choice fruit, two tenant houses, garden and Stables.

Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day when terms will be made known by.

J. B. FISHER,
9sept ts POLLY FISHER, } Executors.

MANHOOD

How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical incapacity, impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successfull practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y.; Post Office Box, 4586, 7oct 1y.

GRAHAM & SON,

are far ahead in quality and prices of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Be sure and give them a call on your way to the Fair if you want a perfect fit, all widths from A to E,

ALL GOODS WARRANTED

as represented, we will make our word good for every thing we sell. All rips repaired gratis on warranted work, we have for ladies and children

THE CELEBRATED BURTS SHOES OF NEW YORK, REYNOLDS BRO'S SYRACUSE N. Y., PHILA. PINE SHOES, ELMIRA BINGHAMPTON WILLIAMSPORT BOSTON fine calf and kip boots, for men and boys. Ladies and children, fine calf skin winter shoes, Elmira make, gum boots and rubber goods of all kinds, a fine lot of Tennessee Sole Leather just received, calf skins, kips, &c.

GRAHAM & SON,
sept 30 Bellefonte, Pa.

KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON

THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all disease.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches?
Why tormented with Piles, Constipation?
Why frightened over disordered Kidneys?
Why endure nervous or sick headaches?
Why have sleepless nights?

Use KIDNEY-WORT *and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and one package will make six qts of Medicine. Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, $1.00.*

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors. (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

DISCOVERER OF

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate, and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the

FIRM, GIRDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farm and Garden Notes.

One-half ounce of salt to the pound of butter is the rule of salting adopted by the makers of the celebrated butter which sells at a fancy price in Boston.

If any one desires a plant which will bloom through the winter, with no cessation, nothing will give greater satisfaction than the double pink petunia.

If the food which a healthy cow consumes in July is like that which she consumes in October, the milk which she produces should be substantially the same.

Spiræas, taken up in the autumn in large pots and placed in a cold pit covered with grass, will bloom profusely in March.

All bulbs and plants that die down to the ground in autumn may be protected by covering with leaves, straw and manure, but plants that retain their leaves in winter will not bear such protection.

Every dairyman should bear this in mind, that poor butter or cheese is always the first to feel the effects of a dull market. The best products are always inquired for, even on the poorest markets.

Keep your farm buildings and all your premises absolutely clean. Use absorbents such as dry earth and ashes; and all offensive gases will disappear—thereby promoting health and prosperity.

Never allow a mudhole to remain about a well. If your water is muddy and impure throw in a speck of lime to purify it. If animalculæ appear in the water throw in a half gallon of salt to make them settle to the bottom.

Mixing fowls from different localities is the most fruitful cause of chicken cholera. The different breeds of game fowls seem less liable to this disease than any other, and if kept free from contact with "strangers" are not likely to contract the malady.

Remember that deep plowing for wheat where the soil admits of it is a great protection against winter killing. The breaking up of the subsoil or hard pan, allowing the water to escape below the roots, prevents the alternate freezing and thawing of the rootlets of the plant.

A piece of wood cut from a tree is a good conductor. Let it be heated and dried, it becomes an insulator. Let it be baked to charcoal, it becomes a good conductor again. Burn it to ashes, and it becomes an insulator once more.

The last milk drawn from the cow at each milking is much the richest part of the mess. The reason is the same that the top of a pan of milk which has stood awhile is the richest part of it. The cream being the lightest part of the milk, rises or remains at the top of the udder, while the heavier, watery portions settle at the bottom, similarly, though not as perfectly, as when set in a pan. The richer portion of the milk being of greater consistency, settles to the bottom of the udder but slowly as the milk is drawn off.

A resident of Belchertown, Mass., reports to the *Fruit Recorder* noteworthy results of mulching with stones. Tomato plants, around each of which a compact circle three feet in diameter was placed, "not only proved very thrifty and productive, but commenced to ripen very much earlier than the rest, and the main portion of their fruit was gone before the others had ripened but a small portion of their crop. This trial was so satisfactory that it was repeated the next season with like results."

Recipes.

TO REPAIR TOWELS.—When chamber and kitchen towels are thin in the middle, cut them in two and sew the selvages together and hem the sides.

APPLE CROUTES.—This simple and dainty little dessert is one taught by Miss CARSON Peel and core the apples and halve them; take half slices of bread, spread thickly with butter and sprinkle with sugar, then lay apple on bread, core side down; sprinkle on more sugar and any kind of spice to taste. Bake.

STEAMED INDIAN CAKE.—Three cups of buttermilk, three cups of sweet milk, three cups of meal, two cups of flour, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of soda; put in a greased pan and steam three hours.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.—Two cupfuls Indian meal (even); one cupful of rye meal, one cupful of flour, one (small) quart of sweet milk, pinch of salt, one-half cupful molasses, two tablespoonfuls cream tartar, one tablespoonful (even) of soda dissolved in water, steam four hours, and water must boil constantly all the time; put in oven and heat for breakfast.

COLD WATER CAKE.—One teacupful of sugar, piece of butter the size of an egg, one-half teaspoonful of cream of tartar in a coffee-cupful of sifted flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of soda in one-half teacupful of water, whites of two eggs beaten to stiff froth, and put in last; flavor to taste.

Value of Bone Manure.

The difficulty of getting barn-yard manure leads many to purchase fertilizers, and these have proven of much value to agriculturists. An English paper commenting on dairies, says that the Cheshire dairy farmer by the free use of bone manure laid on the grass lands, makes his farm, which at one time, before the application of bone manure, fed only twenty head of cows, now feed forty. In Cheshire, two-thirds or more, generally three-fourths, of a dairy farm are kept in perfect pasture, the remainder in tillage. The dairy farmers understand well that they lay the whole of their manure, not on the arable, but on the grass land, purchasing what may be necessary for the arable. The chief improvement, sides drainage, consists in the application of bone manure. In the milk of each cow, its urine, in its manure, in the bones of each calf reared and sold off, a farm parts with as much earthy phosphates of lime as is contained in half a hundred weight of bone dust. Hence the advantage of returning this mineral manure by boning grass lands. The quantity of bones now generally given in Cheshire to an imperial acre of grass land is twelve or fifteen hundred weight. The dressing on pasture land will last seven or eight years; and on mowed lands about half that period.

Words of Wisdom.

Inclination and interest determine will.

A delicate thought is a flower of the mind.

The art of praising caused the art of pleasing.

Diversity of opinion proves that things are only what we think them.

The faith which looks forward is far richer than the experience that looks backward.

One may ruin himself by frankness, but one surely dishonors himself by duplicity.

There are few occasions when ceremony may not be easily dispensed with, kindness never.

A good constitution is like a money box—its full value is never known until it has been broken.

The raven is like the slanderer, seeking carrion to feed upon, and delighted when a feast is found.

Let every one sweep the drift from his own door and not busy himself about the frost on his neighbor's tiles.

Intellectual pride is less outraged by the obscurities of faith than by the authority with which it is clothed.

It is safer to affront some people than to oblige them, for the better a man deserves the worse they will speak of him.

A man should never blush in confessing his errors, for he proves by his avowal that he is wiser to-day than yesterday.

One of the most effectual ways of pleasing and of making one's self loved is to be cheerful; joy softens more hearts than tears.

The man or woman whom excessive caution holds back from striking the anvil with earnest endeavor, is poor and cowardly of purpose.

A man need only correct himself with the same rigor that he reprehends others, and excuse others with the same indulgence that he shows to himself.

Wise men mingle innocent mirth with their cares as help either to forget or overcome them, but to resort to intoxication for the ease of one's mind is to cure melancholy with madness.

A correspondent of the London *Builder* estimates that the number of bricks annually used for building purposes in that part of London comprised within a radius of four or five miles from London bridge is 800,000,000.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Eastern and Middle States.

Pegram (colored) and Howard, the pedestrians, who are to take part against Rowell in the contest for the Astley belt in London next November have sailed from New York for England.

Nearly all the horses in Boston are suffering from a distemper resembling epizootic.

The ocean steamship Alaska sailed from New York for London a few days ago, and when 250 miles out the coal in both bunkers was discovered to be on fire. In a short time a terrific explosion occurred and before the fire could be extinguished nearly all the coal was consumed. The vessel returned to New York.

Recent Associated Press dispatches give the total vote in Maine for governor as follows: Plaisted, 73,814; Davis, 73,640, Plaisted's plurality, 174. Although these figures are from the official returns, the official canvass of them is not made until the legislature meets in January, and only that body takes cognizance of errors in them. The plurality on the face—which provides that a plurality of votes and not a majority is all that is necessary to elect—is carried by a large majority.

The Maine Greenback State convention held in Portland a few days ago adopted resolutions indorsing the action of the State committee recommending fusion with the Democrats. The presidential electors named by the resolutions consist of four Greenbackers and three Democrats. The resolutions were supported by H. M. Plaisted and others, and opposed by Solon Chase and others, who afterward held a convention in the city hall, nominated a separate electoral ticket and adopted a resolution that they would vote for Weaver and Chambers.

The mother of Lillie and Lavinia Grace, two of the victims of the recent railroad disaster at May's Landing N. J., died the other day in Philadelphia from the shock to her system produced by the untimely death of her children.

The trotting wonder, Mand S., has been withdrawn from the turf by her owner, William H. Vanderbilt.

The northern freight-house of the Boston and Maine railroad, in Boston, was almost destroyed by fire a few evenings ago, involving a loss on the building and the freight stored in it of probably $130 000.

The Massachusetts Greenbackers at their convention in Worcester nominated a full State ticket with General Horace B. Sargent for governor.

Captain Allers, a New York pilot, while cruising several hundred miles off the coast, discovered a schooner of about 125 tons floating bottom upward. Upon sending a boat to the wrecked vessel for the purpose of scuttling it—as it was in the path of European steamships—a dead body was discovered in the rigging, with indications that the crew had perished in the cabin when she capsized. The stench from the decaying bodies was so overpowering that the men from the pilot boat were compelled to leave the wreck drifting about on the bosom of the Atlantic.

The centennial celebration of the capture of the British spy, Major John Andre, by three Americans, was celebrated at Tarrytown, N. Y., in the presence of a crowd of visitors estimated to number between 50,000 and 75,000. The proceedings consisted of a long procession and the unveiling of a statue on the spot where Andre was captured. Hon. Samuel J. Tilden presided and Chauncey M. Depew was the orator of the day.

The political pot is boiling furiously in New York city and vicinity. Following upon Senator Conkling's speech in the Academy of Music the Democrats of the city have had a demonstration. Speeches were made by Senators Bayard, Kernan, Hill and others from the platform of Tammany Hall and nine stands on Union square, and a torchlight procession, variously estimated to have contained from 30,000 to 50,000 men, took place. On the same evening Senator Blaine addressed the citizens of Newark, N. J., on the issues of the campaign.

The other day there was a snow-fall on Mount Mansfield, Vermont.

General Garfield spoke at a soldiers' reunion in Toledo, Ohio, the other day.

A fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., destroyed two large factories, causing a loss of about $230,000 and throwing some 400 men and women out of employment.

The official returns of the Vermont election are as follows: Farnham, Republican, 39,709; Farnham, Republican, 49,894; Phelps, Democrat, 21,223; Heath, Prohibitionist, 1,578; scattering, 14. Farnham's majority, 25,079.

James Bean, a farmer fifty-two years of age, and his son, nine years old, were riding in a buggy near Addison Junction, N. Y., when the vehicle was struck by an express train and man, boy and horse were all killed.

General Hancock has written a letter declaring that he is opposed to the payment of "rebel claims."

Six white and four colored criminals were publicly whipped the other day in Newcastle, Del.

At a Republican meeting in Philadelphia a few nights ago about 35,000 men paraded, and speeches were delivered by Senator Blaine and others.

Western and Southern States.

At the residence of Andrew Tiffany, near Janesville, Mich., Henry Lindley, a hired man in the employ of Mr. Tiffany, who is supposed to have conceived a passion for his employer's second daughter, Alice, aged eighteen, shot her dead and then blew his own brains out.

During a barroom fight at Milltown, Ky., twenty-six shots were fired and one man was fatally and three others more or less dangerously wounded.

A fire which broke out in a lumber yard at Bay City, Mich., for a time threatened the destruction of the whole city, but was finally subdued with the destruction of about a million and a half feet of lumber and a pecuniary loss of $20,000.

There have been floods in the Neuces, Sabrinal and Frio rivers of Texas, causing great damage to farm property.

Silas M. Waite, the absconding president of the First National bank of Brattleboro, Vt., whose defalcation amounted to $450,000, has been arrested at the house of his brother-in-law, Truman Buck, at Omaha, Neb. At the time of the arrest Mr. Buck and his family were away from home attending the State fair. The house was surrounded, when Waite ran into the cellar and tried to make his escape through a back door. When caught he threatened to commit suicide, and precautions were taken to prevent any such deed. He was taken to jail.

Memphis, Tenn., has been celebrating her continued good health and freedom from yellow fever by a large procession containing representatives from every branch of trade and industry. Among the thousands of visitors were the governors of Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas.

Miss Sadie White, nineteen years of age, daughter of a prominent citizen of Richmond, Ky., and generally conceded to be the belle of the blue grass region of Kentucky, was found dead in bed with a penknife in her hand and a gash three inches out from ear to ear. She is supposed to have committed suicide while in a temporary fit of insanity.

The boiler in a fruit-drying house at Monroeville, Ohio, exploded with terrific violence, killing the engineer, another man and a boy, wounding nine others more or less seriously and demolishing the building.

Peter Leach, a colored man, was hanged at Lumberton, N. C., for the murder of Sam Townsend, also colored.

The Mississippi steamer Florence Meyer struck a snag twelve miles above Natchez and sunk, carrying down five persons.

The bark Legal Tender, which arrived at San Francisco a few days ago from the Arctic ocean, reports that nothing has been heard of the exploring vessel Jeannette, nor of two whaling vessels, the Mount Wollaston and the Vigilant. Whalers are unanimous in the opinion that nothing will ever be heard from either the whaling vessels or the Jeannette.

Clarence Gray, candidate for district attorney at Santa Barbara, Cal., shot and killed Theodore Glancy, editor of the *Evening Press* of that city, for writing articles reflecting on his character.

By the bursting of a boiler belonging to a steam thresher on a ranch near Princeton, Cal., the fireman and two Chinamen were killed, and the engineer and six others were seriously scalded.

The prisoners confined in jail at Grenada, Miss., set fire to the building, which was entirely consumed. All the prisoners were released and made their escape.

Deadwood, Dakota, has just had a fair which lasted a week and which was the first ever held in the Black Hills.

From Washington.

Secretary Schurz, who has returned to Washington from his tour through the Indian country, visited on his trip seven of the principal Indian agencies and reservations in the West and Northwest. He a so met and conversed with a number of delegations from different Indian tribes whose reservations were not on the line of the route pursued by the secretary.

Nothing has been received at the revenue marine bureau of the treasury department concerning the revenue cutter Thomas Corwin, which was sent to the Arctic regions to relieve the whalers supposed to be ice-bound. The officers, however, are of opinion that the vessel is safe, and will be heard from this fall.

The minister of the United States at Peking, China, informs the state department that the United States consul at Hong Kong has reported to him that during the quarter ending June 30, 1880, emigrants numbering 5,002 left Hong Kong for the United States, of whom seven were females and forty-four males.

The second assistant postmaster-general is having prepared for distribution the advertisements for proposals for carrying the mails over star routes for four years from July 1, 1881, in New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, and the New England States. The advertisements will be printed and ready for distribution October 15. They will embrace proposals for 3,415 routes in the States mentioned below, and are distributed as follows: Maine, 280 routes; New Hampshire, 130; Vermont, 150; Massachusetts, 164; Rhode Island, 22; Connecticut 110; New York, 662; New Jersey, 114; Delaware, 28; Pennsylvania, 874; Maryland, 164; Virginia, 451; West Virginia, 266.

Dr. Bemis, of the national board of health at New Orleans, in a telegram to the secretary of the board, says that the commission recently appointed to investigate the character of the disease now prevailing on the lower Mississippi, which has been described as yellow fever, reports that it is malarial fever.

Mr. W. W. Corcoran, the aged banker of Washington, has given away more than $3,000,000.

The annual report of the supervising inspector-general of steam vessels shows that the lives lost during the fiscal year of 1880 will not exceed the following: From explosions, twenty-two; from fire, fifty-two; from collisions, sixty-six; from snags, wrecks and sinking, fourteen; from accidental drowning, twenty-five; from miscellaneous causes, six; total, 185. In 1879 the total number of deaths resulting from similar causes was 177.

During the last fiscal year the United States sent 126,468 pounds of letters to Great Britain, 64,433 pounds to Germany, and 19,994 pounds to France. The newspapers and periodicals transported in the domestic mails weighed over 30,000 tons, on which $1,226,412 postage was collected. Nearly 9,000 tons, paying postage to the amount of $346,520, originated in New York. Chicago ranks next with 3,000 tons, and St. Louis is fifth with 1,348 tons.

It is discovered that a safe in the office of the second auditor of the treasury at Washington, where are deposited a large number of trinkets and personal effects taken from the dead bodies of Union soldiers whose relatives could not be traced, has been robbed of property worth $5,000.

Foreign News.

A dispatch from Ottawa, Ontario, says that Major Walsh, of the mounted police, has secured Sitting Bull for a few years and a company of Canadians who propose making a tour of the United States and Canada with him, beginning on the first of January. He will appear in a border life drama.

By a landslip at Naini Tal, India, eleven British officers, fifteen soldiers and eleven other persons were killed and four injured.

At the recent battle before Candahar the Afghan loss must have been enormous, as it took a party sent out for the purpose eight days to bury the dead.

A steamer sailed the other day from Liverpool for New Orleans, having on board 150 British farmers for Texas.

Turkish troops near Scutari are dying of fever at the rate of 200 a day.

The sea serpent has again been found, this time off the coast of British America. A dispatch from Victoria says: A genuine sea serpent, six feet in length, with an orthodox mane, head shaped like a panther's and a tail terminating down to a sharp point, was brought in by Indians recently, they having caught it in deep water in the straits of Dohara. Its appearance creates intense interest among savants, and old fishermen cannot place the monster. The sea serpent has been photographed, and the body will be preserved in spirits and sent to Ottawa for classification.

Six thousand native Basutos, in rebellion against the British government in South Africa, have been thrashed by the colonial forces.

A dispatch from Madrid says that in consequence of the present tranquility in Cuba it is expected that the withdrawal of 15,000 troops will shortly be ordered.

Six persons were drowned by the capsizing of a ferry steamer at Bordeaux, France.

The king of Spain has ordered the twenty-fifth of September to be kept hereafter as a holiday, in honor of the new-born Infanta Mercedes.

Captain Howgate's Arctic exploring vessel, the Gulnare, has returned to St. John's, Newfoundland, with a damaged condition, having received rough handling in a gale.

The greater part of Vissoye, a large village in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, has been destroyed by fire.

Viscount Montmorres, an Irish landlord, on bad terms with his tenants, has been found shot to death with six bullet wounds, near Ballinsloe.

In a speech near New Ross, Ireland, Mr. Parnell denounced the Irish government, and said that nothing but the abolition of landlordism would settle the land question.

Five men were suffocated while cleaning sewers in Paris.

Russian constables have been stationed aboard the czar's new yacht, Livadia, now undergoing repairs at Greenock, Scotland, in consequence of a reported design to place explosives among the coals on board.

The Sultan of Turkey has ordered that any official heard expressing an opinion against his policy shall be exiled.

Brothers Reunited After Fifty Years.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, of a recent date tells the following romantic story: On Saturday a stranger came here and made inquiries regarding the whereabouts of Mr. John Woodworth, a worthy farmer, who owns the place formerly the property of Mr. Isaac Traywer, Esq., on the Williamsburg road, about four miles from the city. The stranger had the appearance of a well-to-do farmer, and was evidently not familiar with our localities. He, however, soon found Mr. Woodworth at a stable on Eighteenth street, hitching up his team and getting ready to go home. He entered into conversation with Mr. Woodworth, asking him several questions, to which Mr. Woodworth, supposing him to be a sewing machine or lightning-rod agent, returned evasive answers. Presently, however, becoming more earnest in his manner, he startled his hearer by remarking: "I am going home with you to-night. Although you don't know me, I know you. I am your brother William." Mr. Woodworth was dumbfounded at this remark, and was distrustful, but his brother recalled incidents of their childhood which were distinctly remembered by him, though he was only three years old at the time, and convinced him that he who thus addressed him was indeed his brother. It seems that about sixty-five years ago their father and mother with their children named in the order of their ages Catherine, William, Margaret, John and Absalom, were living in or near Albany, New York. The death of the parents following close one upon the other, when Absalom was a mere infant and John only three years old, caused a scattering of the family, kind friends taking the little ones and administering to their wants. The boys, without home attachments or home influences to restrain them, wandered off early in life to various portions of the country. John was the only boy whose subsequ history could be traced, for when thirteen years after, the sisters visited the scene of their early childhood his whereabouts was easily discovered, and communication was entered into with him. No knowledge could be obtained of the others. A short time ago that feeling which has a lodgment in every human breast to visit the old homestead, induced William to go to Albany and see once more the place of his infancy and friends of his early life. Here he found his sisters, and heard that his brother John was also alive and living near this city. The whereabouts of the younger brother, Absalom, even should he be living, is unknown.

Cellars.

Experiments prove that the air in a cellar rises and circulates through the house, and that, too, not only by means of the frequently-opened doors, but even when every door is kept shut and the keyholes are stopped. It is simply impossible to keep a dwelling free from contaminated cellar air.

Yet how many sources of contamination are found in cellars—rotting wood, the entire floor often being pervaded by decay; vegetables stored there for the winter, and their refuse left the year round; musty barrels of vinegar or cider; leaky gas fixtures; badly constructed furnaces, from which escape various noxious gases; water closets, foul at the best, and often fouler through defects; defective sink and sewer drains, not unfrequently saturating the soil beneath the floor with filth.

Many cellars are dug directly into made land, and the gases of the decayed matter with which the soil is more or less filled pour directly into them, just as the water of the soil finds its way into the well.

This latter point is more important than most think, for the air circulates freely through the soil, even when frozen. Persons have been repeatedly poisoned and killed by gas which had traveled for a distance—in one case twenty feet—through the soil, and had penetrated into the cellar, and thence into the rooms above.

As the ground water rises or falls, the air follows it. Barometric influences—changes in the pressure of the atmosphere—force it down further or lift it out of the earth. Changes of temperature similarly affect it, and particularly does the warmth of a house establish an upward current from the cellar to the rooms above, and from the soil into the cellar. Hence—

1. Keep everything out of the cellar likely to vitiate its air.
2. Get the best constructed furnaces.
3. Have the gas meter and fixtures frequently examined.
4. Let the drains be of the best material and construction, and be ever in right—suspended from the ceiling instead of being buried under the floor.
5. Have the floor and sides made as impervious as possible.
6. Let the cellar be constantly and thoroughly ventilated with sun purified air.
7. If vitiating sources must remain, use the best disinfectants—not mere deodorizers.—*Youth's Companion.*

A New Peril for Smokers.

The poisonous effects of nicotine, which the anti-tobacco party has based most of its arguments against the weed on, have found a powerful ally. A well-known journalist of New York, one of the most distinguished war correspondents of the country, was recently much alarmed to learn that a lip sore, from which he had been suffering for some time, was diagnosed by his physicians as a symptom of a scrofulous disorder of a serious character. A thorough examination failed, however, to reveal the presence of any other evidence of the disease, and the doctor was, for the time, at a loss to discover its origin.

The patient is an inveterate cigar smoker, and this fact led his physician to make some inquiries in regard to the quality of the cigars that he smoked, the manner and place of their manufacture and other particulars. His investigations resulted in his forming the opinion, in which his patient is disposed to concur, that the mysterious sore and the disease, of which it is the undoubted evidence, were due to the smoking of cigars which had been made by some person with a scrofulous taint, who had communicated through the cigars to the smoker.

This theory, alarming as it is, is fully borne out by the testimony of the physicians of Bellevue and other eminent authorities, who are reported by the New York correspondent of a Western paper to have recently declared that, within their own experience, cases of contagious disease have frequently been traced to the same cause. These medical gentlemen assert that disease is so common among the tenement-house cigar-makers, who use their mouths as well as their hands in their labor, that it is not safe for any to smoke cigars without the use of a tube or holder, so as to avoid contact with the possibly infected leaf.

In the present case the physician is of opinion that the disorder thus strangely incurred has gone already too far even to be completely eradicated from the system, and hence another illustration of the danger of indiscriminate cigar-making and of unprotected cigar-smoking.—*New York News.*

Never Too Late to Learn.

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments.

Cato, at eighty years of age, began to study the Greek language.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin.

Boccacio was thirty years of age when he commenced his studies in light literature; yet he became one of the greatest masters of the Tuscan dialect. Dante and Plutarch being the other two.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer.

Doctor Johnson applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death.

Ludovoico Mondaldesco, at the great age of 115 years, wrote the memoirs of his own times.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty.

Franklin did not commence his philosophical results till he had reached his fiftieth year.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Æneid, his most pleasing production.

Thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study either for a livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age, could be cited. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, "I am too old to learn."

The Water of the Nile.

In a work by Maillet, published last century entitled, "Observations on Several Passages of Scripture, as Illustrated by Voyages and Travels in the East," he speaks of the "extraordinary delicateness of the Nile." It is, he says, so delicious that one would not wish the heat to be less, nor to be delivered from the sensation of thirst. The Turks find it so extremely charming that they excite themselves to drink of it by eating salt. It is a common saying that, if Mahomet had drank of it, he would have begged of God not to have died, that he might always have done it. In truth, when one drinks of it for the first time, it seems to be some water prepared by art. It has something in it inexpressibly agreeable and pleasant to the taste, and we ought to give it, perhaps, the same rank among waters that champagne has among wines. Its most valuable quality is that it is infinitely salutary. Drink it in what quantities you will, it never in the least incommodes you. This is so true that it is no uncommon thing to see some persons drink three buckets of it in a single day without finding the least inconvenience.

Conundrums.

When is a wall like a fish? When it is scaled.

How does a stove feel when full of coals? Grateful.

Which of the reptiles is a mathematician? The adder.

When is a boat like a heap of snow? When it is adrift.

When is a doctor most annoyed? When he is out of patients.

When is a literary work like smoke? When it comes in volumes.

Why is the letter G like the sun? Because it is the center of light.

What is that which shows others what it cannot see itself? A mirror.

Why is the letter N like a faithless lover? Because it is in constant.

How does a cow become a landed estate? By turning her into the field.

Why is whispering a breach of good manners? Because it is not allowed.

What is an old lady in the middle of the river like? Like to be drowned.

What word may be pronounced quicker by adding a syllable to it? Quick.

Why is a miser like a man with a short memory? Because he is always forgetting.

How does a sailor know there is a man in the moon? Because he has been to sea (see).

Why is a fool in high station like a man in a balloon? Because everybody appears little to him, and he appears little to everybody.

A Curious Combat.

A traveler in South Africa witnessed not long since a singular combat. He was musing one morning, with his eyes on the ground, when he noticed a caterpillar crawling along at a rapid pace. Pursuing him was a host of small black ants.

Being quicker in their movements, the ants would catch up with the caterpillar, and one would mount his back and bite him. Pausing, the caterpillar would turn his head, and bite and kill his tormentor. After slaughtering a dozen or more of his persecutors, the caterpillar showed signs of fatigue.

The ants made a combined attack. Retaking himself to a stalk of grass, the caterpillar climbed up tail first, followed by the ants. As one approached, he seized it in his jaws and threw it off the stalk.

The ants, seeing that the caterpillar had too strong a position for them to overcome, resorted to strategy. They began sawing through the grass-stalk. In a few minutes the stalk fell, and hundreds of ants pounced upon the fallen caterpillar. He was killed at once, and the victors marched off in triumph, leaving the foe's body on the field.

The Diary of a Dollar.

Found myself yesterday morning in the pocket of a man who had promised to love, honor, protect and cherish me with all his might and main. And this morning where am I? Burst. Broken. In a hundred pieces. Lying disjecta membra, etc., in grim saloon tills or dirty pockets. But I anticipate. I was on the reserve force and laid by to pay a bill. My comrade was a fifty-cent piece, who was expected to pay that day's expenses. Suddenly this comrade disappeared. On dit, he was borrowed. I came next. I went thus: For a cigar after breakfast, ten cents; for a glass of beer at 10, A. M., five cents; for four glasses of beer for the crowd at 12 M., twenty cents; for another glass of beer, five cents. Verily, what a shadow is a $? What a shadow it pursues.—*New York Graphic.*

Butchers are not to be relied on; their's is a skin game.—*Waterloo Observer.*

THE POWER OF THE PINS.

English Superstition Connected With the Glittering Little Shafts.

Why north-country people are so persistent in their refusal to give one another a pin it is not easy to discover, as even they themselves cannot give the origin and reason for this superstition. When asked for a pin they invariably say: "You must take one, but mind, I do not give it." Another fact associated with pins will doubtless interest those of the fair sex about to enter on the happy state of matrimony. Thus, it is still a prevalent belief in certain places that the bride, in removing her bridal robe and chaplet at the completion of the marriage ceremonies, must take special care to throw away every pin worn on this eventful day. Evil fortune, it is affirmed, will, sooner or later, inevitably overtake the bride who keeps even one pin used in the marriage toilet. Woe also to the bridesmaids if they attain any of them, as their chances of marriage will thereby be materially lessened, and anyhow they must give up all hope of being wedded before the following Whitsuntide.

On the other hand, in Sussex, a bride on her return home from church is often at once robbed of all the pins about her dress, by her single friends present, from the belief that whoever possesses one of them will be married in the course of a year. Much excitement and amusement are occasionally caused by the youthful competitors for this supposed charm; and the bride herself is not unfrequently the victim of rather rough treatment.

Among the magical properties of pins we may mention their supposed efficacy in the cure of certain diseases. Thus, in Leicestershire, in the case of warts, the patient is taken to an ash tree, where a pin is first stuck into the bark, and withdrawn; a wart is transfixed with it till he feels pain, and then the pin is again pushed into the tree. Every wart thus treated is said to die away gradually until they entirely disappear. A few years ago, we are told that some trees might be seen thickly studded over with pins, each the index of a cured wart. In place of a pin, a nail driven into an oak is reported to cure toothache. A Gloucestershire remedy consists in rubbing the wart, and then a small pin has been pierced with a pin as many times as there are warts. As the snail by degrees withers away, so it is believed that the wart impregnated with its matter will do the same.

One of the most popular species of enchantment to which pins have been applied, is their supposed influence in counteracting the ill effects of witchcraft. An interesting case of this kind occurred within the last few years at Sussex, which Mrs. Latham has recorded in the "Folk Lore Record." A lady observed upon a cottage hearth a quart bottle filled with pins; and on inquiring why they were put there, was requested not to touch the bottle, as it was red hot, and because if she did so she would spoil the charm. "What charm?" she asked, in some surprise. "Why, ma'am," replied the woman, "it has pleased God to afflict my daughter with falling fits, and the doctors did her no good, so I was recommended to go to a wise woman residing near Guilford, and she said, if she was well paid for it, she could tell me what ailed the girl, and what would cure her. So I said I was agreeable, and she told me that people afflicted with falling fits were bewitched, and that I must get as many pins as would fill a quart bottle, and put them into it, and let it stand close to the fire, upon the hearth, until the pins were red hot. As soon as this took place, they would prick the heart of the witch who had brought this affliction upon the poor girl, and then she would be glad enough to reverse it." A medical practitioner of the same neighborhood, in illustration of this superstition, narrates that when a house in Fulborough was undergoing thorough repair, a bottle containing upward of 200 pins was found beneath the hearthstone of one of the rooms, every pin being bent, and some of them nearly in a curve. This mode of enchantment appears to have been of common occurrence, and the workmen, who were engaged in doing up the house in question, affirmed that they often made similar discoveries in repairing houses. Another curious case of counteracting witch craft by "pin-sticking" occurred at a recent period in the parish of Honiton Clyst. A landlord having lost one of his tenants, certain repairs and improvements were found necessary to prepare for the next. In carrying out the work a chimney had to be explored, when, in the course of the operation, there was found carefully secreted a pig's heart, stuck all over with thorn prickles. This is supposed to have been done by the direction of some "wise" or "cunning person," as a means of taking revenge on the witch to whose incantations the party considered some mischief due, in belief that the heart of the ill-wisher would be pierced in like manner, until it finally became as pulseless as that of the pig.

In divination, pins are generally dropped into wells and omens gathered from the direction in which they fall. In the north of England there are the "wishing wells," into which, if the passers-by only drop a crooked pin and breathe their wish they may rest assured of its fulfilment. Near Wooler, in Northumberland, on the flanks of the Cheviots, there is a spring of water locally known as "Pin Well;" and the "Worm Well," at Lambton, has for many years been a popular resort for pin divination. St. Helen's well, near Sefton, is no less famous. Young people from time immemorial have been in the habit of casting pins or pebbles into it, and making prognostications from the circles formed on the surface of the agitated water. In many a well will be found the pins which have been dropped by maidens desirous of knowing when they were to be married. One writer tells us how he once on witnessed on a May morning a group of beautiful girls perform the ceremony of pin dropping at Madron well, near Penzance. Two pieces of straw about an inch long each, were crossed and the pin run through them. The cross was then dropped into the water, and the rising bubbles carefully counted, as they marked the number of years which would pass ere the arrival of the happy day. Numbers also formerly were accustomed to visit this well and wash in its water when suffering from sundry maladies. All over the highlands of Scotland there are holy healing wells at which the peasantry leave offerings of pins and nails.—*London Queen.*

Taking Him at His Word.

The inhabitants of the north of England are a matter-of-fact people. The following incident illustrates their shrewdness and ready resource. In a village in one of the Dales lived a kind-hearted but somewhat hot-headed woman who entertained the minister when he came to preach there. On the occasion of the first visit of one of this fraternity, she deemed it necessary to ascertain his preference for tea or coffee for breakfast; so as she was going on with the preparation of the meal, she went to the stairfoot and called out the name of her guest. But no answer was vouchsafed her call. Wonderingly, she waited awhile, and then, repeating her call, she was answered by, "What do you want?" in anything but a gentle tone of voice.

"I want to know whether you'll have tea or coffee to your breakfast?"

"I'll have either, or both," was the odd and angry reply.

"You've got out on the wrong side o' the bed ta morn," said the irritated dame to herself; "but I'll fit up yer order, my man;" so saying, she went to the cupboard, took thence another teapot, and putting therein equal quantities of tea and coffee, she made a strong decoction thereof for the preacher. Presently, he felt that he had a strangely-flavored beverage before him; so, pausing, he asked: "What's this, missis?"

"It's both, sir; and you shall either sup it or gang without."

Ra her High.

A French journal contains the following statement of the height of the different highest spires and monuments on the globe.

	Feet.
Towers of the Cathedral of Cologne	480
Spire of the Cathedral of Rouen	460
Tower of St. Nicholas, Hamburg	433
Cupola of St. Peter's at Rome	429
Spire of Strasburg Cathedral	426
Pyramid of Cheops	411
Cathedral of St. Stephen's, Vienna	406
St. Martin's, Landsthul, Bavaria	399
Cathedral of Fribourg, Baden	375
Spire of the Cathedral of Antwerp	370
Dome of St. Mary's, Florence	351
St. Paul's, at London	434
Dome of the Cathedral at Milan	327
Cathedral of Madebourg	311
Tower of Rathhaus, Berlin	264
Trinity Church, New York	258
The Pantheon, at Paris	240
Notre Dame, at Paris	240
The Washington Monument is to be	500

TIMELY TOPICS.

A scheme of African exploration is said to be under consideration in Portugal, which, if carried into execution, will probably result in the achievement of the most important geographical work. It is proposed that two expeditions should start simultaneously from the Portuguese possessions on the east and west coasts of Africa, and, after founding a series of scientific and commercial stations along their line of route, meet at some point in the interior.

The wool-clip of the world has increased five times since 1830, when it was about 320,000,000 pounds in weight. In 1878—the latest year for which there are complete figures—Europe produced 740,000,000, River Plate 240,000,000, United States 208,000,000, Australia 350,000,000, and South Africa 48,000,000 pounds, making a total of 1,586,000,000 pounds. Great Britain and France consume each about the same quantity of wool—380,000,000 pounds a year. Germany consumes about 165,000,000 pounds, United States 250,000,000 pounds, and Russia, Austria and other countries 400,000,000 pounds.

It is a curious fact that the locomotive which, with its train, went down with the Tay bridge, is now running regularly between Glasgow and Edinburg. For three months it laid in the bottom of the Tay, but when it was brought up it was found uninjured, except the funnel, dome and weather-board, which had to be renewed. She ran on her own wheels to Glasgow just as she came out of her long bath. Strange feelings might arise in the traveler's breast on learning that his train was drawn by that engine—but there is a locomotive engineer, it is said, in the United States who regularly upon a railway upon which he was one time the cause of a most terrible disaster.

Cologne cathedral, which has just been completed after centuries of labor, is one of the largest and loftiest buildings in the world. For the past sixty years the work has been carried on with but little intermission, the cost being met by both public and private contributions, and a German architectural journal has ascertained that the aggregate amount expended within this period is eighteen millions of marks, or about $5,400,000. When to this is added the money contributed during past centuries and "notably what has been spent in the colossal foundations and spent in purchasing various necessary parcels of ground," it appears that the cathedral, as it now stands, represents about forty millions of marks, or $12,000,000.

The number of postoffice employees in England (46,192) seems very large in proportion to an exceedingly small number of offices (13,912) until it is considered that the English postoffice also conducts a large savings bank and telegraph business. The United States postoffice number 42,000. The total of "registered" letters in England was 5,345,678, while 2,996,513 letters passed through our dead-letter office. Not less than 526,469 persons forgot to put their own address inside the letters they wrote, and 21,621 letters were posted positively without any address whatever, of which not less than 1,141 contained valuables. These last figures indicate a most unsatisfactorily conducted correspondence than is common in the United States, for among American dead letters were 13,775 containing $1,100,000 in checks, drafts, etc., besides 64,000 others containing stamps, etc. Among the novelties of the English service is a system by which receipts are given for letters posted (which must not be confounded with the registration system), and the charging of a "late fee," by paying which domestic letters are received after the mails have closed, as is now done here for foreign letters.

What is Healthful Exercise?

This is a question propounded to one of our leading physicians recently. He did not answer specifically. "A man in a sedentary occupation," said the doctor, "ought not to take violent exercise. Exercise, like everything else that is good, should be taken in moderation. That is the objection to rowing and kindred amusements. They are not healthful because carried to excess. Horseback riding is good exercise, so is walking. But whatever the form of exercise do not pursue it to extremes."

There is a deal of sense in what the doctor says, remarks an exchange. Nearly all the great pugilists, baseball and oarsmen, pedestrians, athletes and men who are specially trained for extraordinary feats